The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7296. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

THE ADOPTION OF THE NEW RULE OF THE HOUSE.

MR. BUTLER, AS A LEADER, RECEIVES A REBUFF—SHARP PASSAGES BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS AND THE SPEAKER—BUTLER VOTES WITH THE DEMOCRATS—THE NEW RULE REPORTED AND ADOPTED—THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL TO COME UP ON THURSDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Gen. Butler, who has been playing the rôle of leader in the House for the last week, played himself entirely out to-day, and was so badly beaten that, in a fit of anger, he voted with the Democrats, an act for which his organ this morning stigmatized Mr. Sener as a Judas Iscariot. Considering the pertinacity with which Butler and his clique have followed every man who was elected as a Republican, and who has not voted with the Republican Party, as they put it, on the questions that have engaged the House for the last week, it is a little curious to know how he will be defended for deserting the party at last and voting with the Democrats. On the motion to bring the new rule before the House for consideration, every Republican, with perhaps one exception, voted in the affirmative. The rule, according to the explanation of its effect made by the Speaker, is certainly a moderate, and in some respects an excellent, rule, which will operate to cut off the improper use of the previous question and dilatory motions and enable the majority, after a reasonable delay, to take the business of the House into its own hands. Butler's objection to the rule was that it would not operate to allow a majority, no matter how small, to take instant possession of a measure, and push it through the House without delay or debate, or even explanation or notice. Though the rule will accomplish every good object that he could have in view, he repudiates it utterly, and to the extent which is indicated by his voting with the Democrats. Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, has been Gen. Butler's most active lieutenant in this whole business. It is a matter of common notoriety that he is charged with pushing the Chorpening claim, but he has got a rule which will not allow even a bill to be considered to send that claim to the Court of Claims unless by the consent of two-thirds of the House. All the private jobs from Thomas Scott's railroad down, are excepted from the operations of the rule, and can be delayed indefinitely by all the old methods of obstruction. Gen. Butler's anger may have been aroused by the management of the discussion on the new rule being given to Mr. Garfield, more than by his failure to have it modified to suit himself; but for whatever reason his rage was unbounded and uncontrolled.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE NEW RULE.

Immediately on the assembling of the House Gen. Butler was early recognized by the Speaker, and again offered his resolution to suspend the rules for the purpose of enabling the Committee on Rules to report. Several points of order were raised by the Democrats touching the propriety of the same resolution being repeatedly offered at one session, and a sharp colloquy ensued between Messrs. Beck, Randall, and the Speaker, in reference to the frequent recognition of Butler. The Speaker repelled the charge that partiality was shown in awarding the floor, and stated that, considering their numbers, the Democrats were awarded twice as much time as the Republicans. The ayes and nays were ordered on Butler's motion, and resulted ayes, 171; nays, 90, the Republicans lacking three votes a two-thirds majority. The announcement of the result was received with acclamations of approval on the Democratic side, and the Republicans, nothing daunted by the repulse, prepared to make another trial. Mr. Garfield, as soon as order was restored, offered the resolution presented yesterday by Mr. Hale, of Maine, slightly altered in phraseology. Gen. Butler thought the proposition gave the minority too much advantage, and proposed an amendment which Mr. Garfield would not accept. Butler then declared his purpose to oppose the rule, and with Mr. Cessna and some other Republicans, voted against it, and Garfield's proposition failed to secure the necessary two-thirds. At this stage of the session the Democrats were confident of their ability to defeat further efforts to amend the rules. They had just recorded ninety votes, and to overcome that would require 180, a number of Republicans they did not believe were in the city. So when Mr. Kasson offered again a resolution to suspend the rules to allow the Committee on Rules to repert, the Democrats had lost no confidence. It now a little after 11 o'clock and with a hope that an adjournment would be carried so that Monday's session might terminate at noon. A motion to adjourn was made and defeated with a prolonged yell from the Republican side. Much confusion followed this vote, and the disorder was so great in the rear of the chamber that the Speaker directed the crowd of outsiders there assembled to retire to the cloak rooms. The ayes and noes were ordered. On Mr. Kasson's motion before the result was announced it became known that required two-thirds had been at last secured, and members flocked forward and filled the space in front of the Clerk's desk, while all eyes were turned towards the Speaker. Mr. Hunter, of Indiana, addressed the Chair, and instantly the attention of the House was directed to that gentleman. The fact that one vote changed would alter the result, made every movement intensely interesting. Mr. Hunter stated he had been kept from the House by sickness and had just come in. He desired to record his vote. In reply to a query from the Speaker, he said he was not in the House when the last name on the roll was called. That admission was fatal. The Speaker promptly deciding that his vote could not be recorded, Mr. Vance, on the Democratic side, then stated that he voted in the negative, but believed he was recorded in the affirmative. The leaders on both sides exhibited some uneasiness while the Clerk was examining the roll, and the entire House and galleries leaned forward to hear the result announced. The Clerk spoke to the Speaker, who announced that Vance was recorded in the negative. The vote was then announced—yeas, 181; nays, 90; and the Republican side hailed their victory by clapping of hands.

THE RULE REPORTED.

Mr. Garfield immediately made a report from the Committee on Rules, reporting the Hale rule to the House. Mr. Cox, under cover of a point of order, attempted to inject a speech criticizing the action just taken, and tendering his resignation as a member of the Committee on Rules. The Speaker called Mr. Cox to order, and said his speech was made for dramatic effect. This remark led to an angry colloquy between the Speaker, Cox, Randall, and other Democratic leaders. The confusion that attended this scene was greater than had been exhibited during any period of the protracted contest. Mr. Garfield at length obtained the floor, and, after a few remarks, parceled out the hour allowed for debate to both parties. The discussion was earnest on both sides, and on the part of Butler, Randall, and Cox was marked with bitterness, and on the part of Mr. Lamar with much feeling. Speaker Blaine took the floor and made a candid and forcible argument for the new rule, claiming that under it a minority would secure a privilege they never had before, the power to prevent autocratic use of the previous question. The rule was adopted by yeas 171, nays 85.

THE FOLLY OF RANDALL AND COX.

There is a general laugh among Democrats, as well as Republicans, at the course of Cox and Randall in resigning their membership of the Committee on Rules. They did not resign until they were beaten, so that they did not object to the process, but to the result. Cox is particularly mortified, it is said, at his own folly, but, as he is a candidate for Speaker, he must needs be as radical as Randall, who is always hot-headed and impetuous, though in the main a kind-hearted man.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Civil Rights bill will not come up in the House till Thursday. A motion will then be made to go to the Speaker's table. If the Democrats choose they can make one motion to adjourn, and one to adjourn to a day certain, and after these have been voted down the Civil Rights bill, which is at the top of the table, will come before the House. Several delaying motions can be made at different stages of the bill, but probably some arrangement will be made by which there will be a day of debate and opportunities to vote on amendments, and then a final vote will be allowed. It was believed last year that the Senate bill, with its compulsory mixed school section, would not be approved by the President, and it is now quite uncertain what may be done with it in the House. But there will at least be some action taken upon the bill.

BUTLER'S LEADERSHIP.

The attempt of Gen. Butler and Mr. Cessna to have leave given the Judiciary Committee to report at any time, on the ground that such an extraordinary privilege was needed at this session to enable necessary political legislation to be considered, was defeated by the Speaker showing in his speech that it was wholly unnecessary. Three special committees have the privilege of reporting at any time, and any legislation adapted to Southern affairs may originate with them. But the trouble is that Butler would not then have charge of the bills and appear as the leader of the House. The result shows that the majority of the Republicans will not encourage extreme political legislation.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

DISSENSIONS AND JEALOUSIES IN THE RANKS OF THE OPERATIVES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 2.—The strike of the mill operatives here is not entered into with much zeal by the working people. The various organizations are domiciled in different sections of the city, and they represent essentially distinct branches of mill labor, with no special sympathy, or even good feeling, existing between them. In the strike initiated by the weavers and other disaffected hands, the union of the labor interests has been brought about only because of pressing necessity, and it hardly seems probable that the organizations will work harmoniously together for any length of time. It is certain that the operatives agree as to the justice of their requests; but there are certainly a good many who think the strike the worst possible way of asserting that claim. For a time, probably, the disaffected weavers, slashers and spinners will hold out, and the mills will lie idle, but your correspondent has mistaken the signs of the times, if there are not already jealousies and rivalries among the trades unions, and a widely spread regret at the step which has been taken. All this will probably not bring about a surrender to the mill proprietors for some time. Pride and the possession of a little ready money in the cash-box of the organization will make it easy for a few days to keep up the spirit of firm resistance thus far manifested. The chief grievance is the rejection of the offer to submit the matter of wages to arbitration. It has been decided to send 1,000 weavers back to England, managers of the strike thinking that it will be cheaper to send them to the old country than to maintain them here in idleness.

The mill proprietors do not seem to be distressed at the situation. They say that the question at issue is simply whether they or the operatives shall control the management of the factories. Toward the men there is no hard feeling, and universal desire is expressed to pay to all employes reasonable wages. In hard times when the demand for goods is limited, and profits so small that it is simply impossible to pay the wages which the strikers ask for, and carry on the business with any degree of success, the present rate of wages is all the proprietors say they can afford to give. The Crescent, Granite, and Merchants' Mills are now closed, and the treasury of the strikers though now in good condition, will soon be exhausted at the rate at which their money is dispensed. The strikers at the meeting to-day voted to adhere to the principles on which the strike was instituted, and efforts were made to bring about a strong union with the spinners and others. The hopeless look of groups gathered at street corners indicates that this strike will not long endure. The operatives out of work are ready to do anything, and are striving to obtain little jobs, but meet with no success. The Crescent Mill has been employing 380 operatives, and the Granite 475. The spinners of the Merchants' Mill out with the strikers number sixty.

WISCONSIN.

CARPENTER STILL AHEAD IN THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 2.—The eleventh ballot for United States Senator, taken to-day, resulted as follows: Carpenter, 59; Bragg, 52; Cole, 17; Hazleton, 2. There were two absentees.

MINNESOTA.

JOINT BALLOT ON THE SENATORSHIP.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 2.—In joint ballot to-day Davis received 27 votes, a gain of one; Ramsey lost one, and Lochren, Democrat, received the same as before. The contest appears no nearer an end than heretofore.

FLORIDA.

THE VOTE ON THE SENATORSHIP.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 2.—One ballot was taken to-day, with the following result: For Henderson, 34; McLin, 24; Requa, 3; Sam Walker, 10; Hopkins, 2; Witherspoon, 2; Knight, 1; Maxwell, 1.

CONNECTICUT.

H. H. STARKWEATHER NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 2.—The Third Congressional District Republican Convention met here to-day and nominated Hon. H. H. Starkweather by acclamation.

WASHINGTON.

THE MUTILATED CURRENCY SENSATION EXPLODED.

THE CLIPPINGS FOUND IN A NEW-YORK JUNK STORE USELESS—THE AWARDS OF CONTRACTS FOR THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING PAPER—BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE PAPER HOUSES OBTAIN THEM.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The discovery of several pounds of clippings of national currency in a junk shop in New-York has been thoroughly investigated by the officers of the secret service, and the following statement of facts is received from them: Prior to the act of last July, under which the Redemption Bureau was organized, each of the national banks canceled its own worn-out currency and in its own way. After the cancelation it burned the clippings, and forwarded the body of the bill to the department to be redeemed and destroyed. Through the carelessness, probably of some of the officers of the Spraker National Bank, the clippings from their bills, which they ought to have burned, found their way into the hands of some porter or servant, or perhaps thief, who doubtless supposed that the pieces could be patched together in such way as to make up a whole bill. Finding, however, that this was impossible, they at last sold the clippings as waste paper. Specimens of the clippings discovered have been forwarded here, and show conclusively that they never were in the Treasury Department since the bills were issued, when new, to the bank. If a person had fourteen tons, instead of fourteen pounds of them, he could not make a whole bill with the entire lot. The banks were in the habit, under the old low, of keeping these clippings for their own protection till the bodies of the bills sent here were redeemed by the department, and whether they were burned or not, was comparatively unimportant, though it had always been the custom of the banks to destroy them in that way. Since the new law went into operation, it is absolutely impossible for any portion of the old bills sent here for redemption to get out of the department without the collusion of a large number of persons, and they are not now burned, but are every day destroyed by maceration and made into pulp, which is used in the manufacture of new paper. The checks against reissue are absolutely protective.

The bids for supplying the printing paper to be used at the Government Printing Office during the present year, were opened at the Capitol to-day in the presence of the bidders, among whom were representatives of the leading paper houses of the country. There were from eight to fourteen bidders on each class, and the lowest bids on which the contracts will be awarded were invariably over two, and some over three, cents per pound lower than they were for the past year. The lowest bidders in class 1, which calls for 30,000 reams of fine printing paper, were: W. H. Hoffman, of Baltimore, 1,000 reams at 9.74 cents per pound, and 2,000 reams at 9.88 cents; S. D. Warren, of Boston, 10,000 reams at 9.92 cents; W. H. Hoffman, 5,000 reams at 9.96 cents, and S. D. Warren the balance at 9.98 cents. Class 2, which calls for 16,500 reams of superfine calendered printing paper, will be awarded to William W. Harding, of Philadelphia, on his bids, ranging from 11.40 cents to 11.90 cents. Class three, which calls for 7,000 reams of sized and calandered printing paper, will be awarded to W. H. Harding at 11.40 cents, and he will also receive class four, for 2,500 reams of map paper, at 15.20 cents. In class five, the different varieties of white writing paper, 22,500 reams in all, will be awarded to J. Wheelwright, of Baltimore, at prices ranging from 15.73 to 16.73 cents, and he will also have class six, which is the colored writing papers, at prices ranging from 16.60 cents to 17.30 cents. W. H. Hoffman, of Baltimore, will have class 7, which is 2,900 reams of sized paper for Post Office blanks, one-half at 11.28 cents and one-half at 11.48 cents. The eighth class, which embraces 2,100 reams of cream-tinted heavy printing paper, will be awarded to W. W. Harding at twelve cents. It will be seen that Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore paper houses are to receive the contracts, they having underbid the New-York and other dealers.

THE SENECA INDIAN LEASES.

A bill was discussed all day in the Senate, and finally passed in concurrence with the House, except that certain amendments were made, which relates to the interests of a large number of people in the State of New-York. The purpose of the bill is to allow the Senaca Indians a right to lease the land of their reservation, and it was in effect ratifies the leases already made to the inhabitants of Salamanca and to others. It seems that the lands, under the settlement of some old disputed controversy, belong to what is known as the Holland Land Company, but is held by the Indians by reason of their occupancy as long as their tribal relations shall exist. The reservation is a mile wide and about forty miles long. Three railroads have secured the right of-way through it by agreement with the Indians, and the inhabitants of the town of Salmanca hold their lands by leases, the validity of which is in dispute. The bill is opposed by the Indians of the tribe who have not leased their lands, and on the ground that the policy of legalizing the lerses and authorizing others to be made, would gradually fill the reservation with white settlers, break up the tribal organization, and destroy their right to the lands. The Holland Company is also interested against the leasing of these lands, lest in the event of the tribal organization being destroyed their rights might be complicated, and perhaps invalidated by perpetual leases made by the Indians. The bill was very sharply contested in the Senate, but finally passed, and now goes back to the House for concurrence, in the Senate amendments. Very strong efforts will be made when the bill again comes up in the House to defeat it.

BOUNTIES.

Gov. Ward, of New-Jersey, succeeded in securing a two-third vote by tellers on the proposition to give bounties to the widows and heirs of those soldiers who enlisted for less than a year, and who were killed or died by reason of service. Under existing laws bounties are denied to all those who did not enlist for more than one year's service. The proposition to equalize bounties, which has been so much pressed upon Congress, would take from the Treasury $100,000,000. This proposition of Gov. Ward pays not a dollar of bounty to any soldier of the class referred to who is now living, but only allows a bounty, in case of the soldiers death, to the widow and heirs. It would take from the Treasury only about $60,000. The yeas and nays were ordered, and they will be called the first thing after the reading of the journal next Monday, and if the indications afforded by the teller vote to-day do not fail, the bill will receive a two-third majority.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ARKANSAS GOVERNORSHIP.

Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, presented a memorial to-day of Hon. Joseph Brooks, of that State, claiming that at the election held Nov. 5, 1872, he was duly elected Governor of Arkansas for four years from the first Monday of January, 1873; that he was in all respects eligible, but that the Government of that State has been usurped by force and fraud, and is now held by an armed force; in support of which he refers to the testimony taken and the report made by the committee of the House of Representatives. He asks that the lawful Government of the State be recognized, and such action taken by Congress as will protect constitutional government in that State. The memorial was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR SARGENT.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, announced that Mr. Sargent, of California, who had obtained the floor in the Senate, to speak in regard to Louisiana to-day, had been taken suddenly sick, and therefore could not proceed with his speech.

THE WASHINGTON GAMBLING HOUSES.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, submitted a resolution in the Senate instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether there is now in force any act of legislation under which the authorities of the District of Columbia are empowered to prosecute and suppress notorious gambling establishments, and if there is not such legislation to report a bill to confer such powers. In presenting this resolution Mr. Sherman said he knew nothing of this matter himself, but from what he had seen in the newspapers there existed establishments in this city which were a public scandal, and in violation of the laws of any State. The resolution was agreed to.

CREDENTIALS OF SENATOR WALLACE, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to-day presented the credentials of Hon. William A. Wallace, United States Senator elect from Pennsylvania for six years from 4th of March, 1875.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment reported favorably to-day on a bill which provides that for two years from and after the 1st day of next July, all salaries exceeding $1,200 per annum in all branches of the Government service, civil and military, shall be reduced ten per cent. The bill was placed on the calendar.

INSURANCE CLAIMS AGAINST THE GENEVA AWARD.

The bill introduced to-day by Senator Washburn to amend the law creating the Court of Alabama Claims Commissioners, provides for the adjudication and payment of all claims of insurance companies and insurers, or their assignees; and also of all claims for damage caused by the cruisers Boston, Chickamauga, Georgia, Nashville, Retribution, Sallie, Sumter, and Tallahassee, and by the Shenandoah previous to Feb. 18, 1865.

COINAGE CHARGE.

The House bill to amend the twenty-fifth section of the Coinage act of 1873, reported by the Senate Finance Committee to-day, is amended by the Committee so as to provide simply that hereafter no charge shall be made for the copper used for alloy in the coinage of gold. The old charge of one-fifth of one per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin was repealed by last month's financial law, and the Director of the Mint informed the committee that the amount of the present charge for copper alloy does not exceed $3,700 per annum, which is less than the clerical expenses of calculating its value.

NEW POSTAL CONTRACTS.

The letting of contracts to steam-boats for delivering the mails at points along the the Mississipoi River is now engaging the attention of the Post-office Department. The Postmaster General intends in making up these contracts to treat only with people actually interested, and will not engage in business with middle-men.

ENCKE'S COMET.

OBSERVATIONS AT THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Rear Admiral Davis, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory here, has made a report to the department relative to observations of Encke's comet, in which he says that since the 1st of January every available opportunity has been used to look for Encke's periodical comet, an elaborate ephemeris of which, by Von Asten, was furnished to the observatory through the courtesy of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg. As the comet was so far away from both the sun and the earth (182,000,000 miles from us, and 142,000,000 miles from the sun,) it was known to be too faint to be seen in the smaller instruments of the observatory, and the twenty-six inch equatorial was employed for the search. The comet was first seen by Prof. Holden and Paymaster Tuttle, United States Navy, on the night of Jan. 26. It was extremely faint, with no nucleus, and with no well defined boundary, but seemed to be from one to two minutes of an arc in diameter. All attempts to observe the comet with the micrometer failed on account of its extreme distance. It will probably be too faint to observe for some weeks.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons of the State met in the Masonic Hall here to-day, G. H. P. Thomas C. Cassidy, of New-York, presiding. Deputy G. H. P. Joseph B. Chaffee submitted and read his annual report, which was received and referred. Grand Treasurer John S. Dickerman, of this city, presented his annual statement of receipts and disbursements during the year, which showed a balance on hand of $4,352. Referred to the Committee on Finance and Accounts. Grand Lecturer Jackson H. Chase presented his report, which was received and ordered to be printed in the proceedings. Companion Ogden, of the Standing Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented the annual report of that committee, which was received and ordered to be published in the proceedings. The Grand High Priest announced the Committees on Finance and Accounts, Warrants, Jurisprudence, Appeals and Grievances, Pay of Officers and Members, and Charities.

THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The sixty-ninth anniversary of the State Medical Society was held here to-day. Dr. George J. Fisher, the President, delivered the annual address. After stating that two ex-Presidents and several permanent members had died during the last year, he said that the new Medical Registry law was unquestionably defective and unsatisfactory, and the law now in operation in Great Britain was suggested as a proper substitute. The codification of the medical laws of the State was recommended, and some suggestions were made as to changing the place and time of the annual meeting. Dr. D. B. St. John Rosa read a paper on "Hysterical Amblyopy," which was discussed by Dr. Rider, Dr. Jacoba, Dr. Squibb, Dr. Mathieson, and Dr. Pooley. Several delegations were present from other States. Gov. Tilden has invited the members of the society to the Executive mansion to-morrow evening.

DEPARTURE OF KING KALAKAUA FOR HIS DOMINIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—King Kalakaua and his suite, and the United States Minister at Hawaii, (Mr. Pierce,) sailed to-day on the United States steamer Pensacola for Honolulu. The Pensacola was escorted down the bay by the United States steamer McPherson, on board of which were Gen. Schofield and staff. A royal salute was fired from the forts as the steamer passed. Among the passengers on board the Pensacola is Col. A. B. Steinberger, Special Commissioner of the United States to the Samoan Islands. Col. Steinberger visited the islands about a year ago informally, and established close relations between the islands and the United States. This time the islands will probably be taken under the protection of the Government.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE REPUBLIC EMPOWERED TO DISSOLVE THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Assembly to-day adopted M. Wallon's amendment to the Ventavon bill, granting Presidents of the Republic power to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies with the advice and consent of the Senate. The division took place amid intense excitement. The vote was announced as follows:

For the amendment	449
Against it	249
Majority in favor	200

AN AMENDMENT TO THE VENTAVON BILL REPORTED FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY—THE DEAD-LOCK ENDED.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—M. Dufaure reported an amendment to the Ventavon bill, from the Commitee of Thirty, providing in effect as follows:

That the Senate and Chamber of Deputies three months before the expiration of each Septennial term shall decide of their own accord, or at the request of the President of the Republic, whether any revision of the Constitution shall be made. In case such revision is determined upon, both chambers must meet in congress before the decision is carried into execution, and revisions of the Constitution will not be valid unless ratified by a two-thirds majority of the Congress."

The dead-lock in the Assembly has ended. The Right Centre and all the factions of the Left have united in a majority which controls the House.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PLATFORM TO BE PRESENTED TO THE LIBERAL MEETING TO-DAY—WHIG OPPOSITION TO IT.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—At the meeting of the Liberal Party to be held to-morrow the supporters of Mr. Forster will present a programme of principles comprising the universal establishment of school boards. The assimilation of county and borough franchise, a redistribution of Parliamentary seats, and reform of land tenure. The Whigs refuse to indorse this platform, considering it too advanced.

The meeting is expected to pass at once a resolve regretting the retirement of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Goshen will then nominate the Marquis of Hartington for the leadership of the party.

A number of advanced Liberals, including Messrs. Fawcett and Mundella, will attend the meeting in order to define their positions. They will state that while willing to give the Marquis of Hartington general support, they reserve the liberty of advocating their own opinions.

The independent Liberals will advocate the adoption of the Forster programme, with a view of educating the party and raising agitation in the country.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT IN LONDON—ROBERTS THE WINNER.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The billiard handicap tournament, which began a week ago, closed this evening. J. Roberts won the first prize and Alfred Bennett the second.

THE WHEAT MARKET—DRY SAMPLES SCARCE—HEAVY WEATHER.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review says floods and shipwrecks have caused great damage. Dry samples of wheat are uncommonly scarce, and the downward tendency is less marked, though heavy arrivals prevent a rise in prices.

CHINA.

SUICIDE OF THE EMPRESS FROM GRIEF—THE NEW EMPEROR THREE YEARS OLD—REGENCY OF THE DOWAGER EMPRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says a private telegram has been received from China confirming the reports of the death of the Emperor, and stating that the Empress, overcome with grief, committed suicide.

The dispatch further says that a son of the seventh Prince, a child three years old, has been proclaimed Emperor, and that the Empress mother is again Regent.

GERMANY.

THE BISHOP OF PADERBORN A PROBABLE CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The Ultramontanes have resolved to run the Bishop of Paderborn as candidate for Parliament from Brilon, Westphalia.

MARINE DISASTERS.

ONE BARK DISABLED AND ANOTHER MISSING.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The ship Success, which sailed from Liverpool Jan. 24 for the United States, has been picked up derelict, and towed into Falmouth.

The bark Taragona, from New-Orleans, for Barcelona, has been spoken disabled.

The bark Caillingham, from Philadelphia, for Newcastle, England, is missing, and it is believed she is lost.

The ship Moravia, from Cardiff, for Mollendo, was wrecked at sea. Her crew was saved.

SAVANNAH RACES.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 2.—The Spring meeting of the Savannah Jockey Club opened to-day with a large attendance. The weather was fine and the track in good condition. The hurdle-race, two miles, for a purse of $200, was won by Busy Bee in 4:7, Van Buren being second, and Midnight third. The second race, for the Savannah Cup of $700, two miles, was won by Crown Prince in 3:47; Limestone second, Granger (the favorite) third. This race was hotly contested. A large amount of money changed hands on the result. The third race, mile heats, was won in two straight heats by Survivor, over Lutitia H. Time—1.51¾, 1:51. The second heat in this race was splendidly contested, being the closest on the Ten Broeck record.

NEW-ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The annual meeting of the New-England Agricultural Society here to-day re-elected the old officers, as follows: President, George W. Loring, of Salem, Mass.; Secretary, Daniel Needham, of Boston; Treasurer, George W. Riddle, of Manchester, N. H. A Vice President and Trustee from each State were elected. A resolution was adopted that the trotting of trained horses is as legitimate a part of the exhibition as the show of trained draft horses, or working oxen, and should be provided for in the list of premiums. The matter of holding the next fair was left to the Executive Committee to determine the location.

THE SCHOOL RIOTS IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

BATHURST, N. B., Feb. 2.—Another detachment of troops, numbering one hundred men, proceeded to Caraque yesterday, and another batch of rioters, including two women, were placed in jail, making a total of twenty in all. All the rioters for whom warrants were issued have been arrested, except one, who, who is concealed near Caraque. The examination of the prisoners is going on in the court-house. The evidence shows the people to have been more foolish than wicked in their demonstration. Eight of the prisoners were committed for trial. The excitement still continues.

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE CAPITAL REMOVAL BILL—THE BALLOTING ON THE SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 2.—The Capital Removal bill was up in the Senate to-day, and a sensation was created by Senator Burdet, who characterized the removalists as highway robbers. A resolution for the Senator's expulsion was prepared, but finally suppressed.

A substitute for the Capital bill, providing for the final instead of a temporary settlement of the question by a popular vote of the people, was offered by Mr. S. S. Sherrard. The bill occupied the entire day. An adverse motion was lost by a tie vote—12 to 12. A great deal of bad blood was manifested in the long and tiresome arguments which occurred on the substitute. The policy of the opponents is to let the bill pass in an unconstitutional shape, if at all, and then to appeal to the courts.

The vote for Senator in joint session to-day was as follows: Camden, 22; Walker, 20; Swann, 16; Price, 13; Brannon, 12; scattering, 4. The only new feature was the Republican vote, which was cast solid for Thomas B. Swann. J. N. Camden took everybody by surprise to-night by withdrawing his name from the caucus. His reason for withdrawing was to secure harmony in the party. His action is highly applauded, and considering his good chances, Camden's action was very magnanimous. Okey Johnson was nominated to fill the vacancy in the list, but he did not run well—Camden's vote scattered among all the candidates; Walker only added two to his strength by the withdrawal of Camden. The thirty-fifth ballot in caucus to-night was as follows: Walker, 23; Price, 14; Brannon, 9; Johnson, 8; Bennett, 6; scattering, 8. Thirty-seven are necessary to a nomination. The caucus adjourned, to meet to-morrow night, when there is thought to be some chance of a nomination.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred about 7 o'clock last evening in the second story of a five-story brick building, No. 117 Chambers street, occupied by Twaits & De Planque as a hardware and cutlery store. The damage amounted to about $3,000. The American Lock Company, which occupied part of the same floor, suffered damage to the amount of about $5,000, while the building was injured about $1,000. All parties were insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the basement of the four-story brick building, No. 7 Bedford street, occupied by John Weir, block-maker; damage, $5,000; insured. The flames extended to the second floor of the building, occupied by Joseph B. Thomas, cabinet and fancy box maker; damage, $5,000; no insurance. The building was damaged to the extent of $5,000.

Frank Field & Co.'s bakery and confectionery store at Peoria, Ill., was burned early yesterday morning. Loss about $30,000; insurance $23,000, as follows: In the Fire Association, $1,500; in the North American and Orient Insurance Companies, $3,000 each; in the Ætna, Franklin, Pennsylvania, Home, New York, and Springfield Companies, $2,500 each.

A fire which occasioned damage to the amount of $1,000 occurred yesterday morning in the two-story and basement dwelling house No. 75 Van Cott avenue, Brooklyn. Insured in the Phœnix Insurance Company for $2,500.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 108 Front street, occupied by De Cordova, Ollendorff & Co., tea brokers, caused by a defective flue. Damage $100; insured.

A fire yesterday morning at Fishkill destroyed the clothing store of E. Ball; loss on stock, $7,000; insurance, $3,000. The building, owned by H. F. Wolcott, is damaged to the extent of $3,500; insurance, $2,000. The fire caught from the stove.

The railroad bridge on the Susquehanna Railroad, about a quarter of a mile east of the Central Bridge, was burned on Monday night. The bridge was 300 feet long. Passengers and merchandise will have to be transferred for the present.

C. Draper & Co.'s extensive planing mill, Washington, D. C., was in part consumed early yesterday morning by fire, occasioning a heavy loss in machinery and patterns. The property was insured.

A fire at Fort Wayne, Ind., destroyed Wheeler's furniture factory and four barns. The loss is $10,000; insured.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest on the West Atlantic coast and in Montana; it is lowest in Southern Wisconsin. South-east to south-west winds prevail from Wisconsin to the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, with rain or snow in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lake region, where the temperature has generally risen; cold, northerly winds prevail in the North-west. The rivers have risen at Cairo and Memphis, and fallen at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

During Wednesday, in the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer, threatening or rainy weather.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Vallep falling followed by rising barometer, southerly winds veering to brisk, cold northerly, with clearing weather, with a severe "norther" on the coast of Texas.

For the Lower Missouri, Upper Mississippi, the North-west, and Lakes Superior and Michigan, rising barometer, cold northerly winds, cloud and snow, followed by clear weather.

For the lower lakes, falling barometer, south-east winds, veering to south-west, stationary or higher temperature, with rain or snow.

For the Middle and Eastern States falling barometer, south and east winds, higher temperature and clearing weather, possibly followed by rain or snow.

The river will probably continue to rise below Cairo and Louisville.

A cautionary signal is ordered for Mobile.

THE ST. LOUIS DEFALCATION

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—Theodore Kalb, Vice President and Acting President, and F. M. Walke, Secretary, made an assignment to-day of the People's Saving Institution. No statement has yet been made of the condition of the bank, but it is expected the assignee will make immediate examination of its affairs and give the result to the public. It is not even known what amount of deposits the bank had, but it is supposed there were $600,000 in small sums, belonging almost wholly to poor people, numbering perhaps 2,000. Of the liabilities nothing has been made known yet.

Nothing has been heard of Wuerpel, the missing Cashier, nor is there any clue to his whereabouts. He left behind him a wife and six children.

A HORSE THIEF SHOT AND KILLED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 2.—A dispatch to the Chief of Police from Henderson to-night says that Capt. White, a notorious horse thief and jail-breaker, was overtaken to-day by a party sent in pursuit of him after escaping from jail here, and resisting arrest, was shot and killed.

AUSTRALIA AND THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—A dispatch was received at the Centennial Rooms to-day, from the Secretary of State of Victoria, Australia, at Melbourne, applying for 23,000 feet of space for that Government at the Centennial Exhibition.

ODD-FELLOWS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2.—The annual session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., was held here to-day. The number of lodges is thirty-eight; the number of members, 5,090; the number initiated during the year, 750. The amount expended for relief during the year was $14,776. G. F. Robbins was elected Grand Master.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE DIRECT EXAMINATION OF MR. TILTON NOT COMPLETED.

COUNT JOANNES ADDRESSES THE COURT—MR. TILTON DETAILS AN IMPORTANT INTERVIEW WITH MR. BEECHER—THE WOODHULL BRANCH OF THE SUBJECT—TILTON'S WITHDRAWAL FROM PLYMOUTH CHURCH—GEN. TRACY'S PART—EVIDENCE UPON A VARIETY OF POINTS.

The proceedings in the Tilton-Beecher suit yesterday were exceptionally interesting, and the attention which the public gave to them was proportionately enhanced. The court-room was crowded, and all the parties interested were early in their places. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher occupied their accustomed seats, and Mrs. Tilton and her lady friends were in theirs. Two or three more ladies than usual were among the spectators, and a number of gentlemen belonging to a body of Methodist preachers stood in a row behind the jury.

The proceedings were opened with customary promptitude, and were carried on all through the day with gravity and seriousness. At the outset, however, Count Joannes managed to give them a lighter turn by a speech addressed to his Honor, in which he took occasion to allude to a case quoted the previous day by Mr. Evarts in which he [the Count] was a litigant. He was satisfied that his "brother" Evarts had no desire to do him any injury, but he claimed that the reporter of the case in the Massachusetts court was his enemy. After this he launched into a brief piece of extravagance, which set everybody laughing. The Judge, plaintiff, defendant, and spectators all laughed at the Count's outburst, and then the procedure fell into the usual groove.

Mr. Tilton's examination covered a very wide range, and was particularly conversant with the alleged transactions between himself, Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Moulton in respect to the Woodhull publication. His answers were for the most part long, explicit, and circumstantial narratives, as the nature of the examination demanded, and were given with clearness and emphasis. The first point to which the attention of the witness was directed was an interview with Mr. Beecher in the first or second week of February, 1871, in respect to which he testified to having stated to Mr. Beecher that Mrs. Tilton had mentioned to him the date at which her alleged criminal intimacy with the defendant began, and that he wanted him to tell the truth as before God whether that date was correct, so as to remove a shadow from the future of little boy Ralph, who was born a short time after the date which she had given witness. Mr. Beecher's answer, he said, was that he had no faculty for dates, but that he believed in his soul she told the truth.

The examination next passed to the publication of Mrs. Woodhull's card in the New York *World*, his interview with Mr. Beecher on the subject, and his narration to him of the interview which he had with Mrs. Woodhull. The policy, he said, which they decided to adopt toward Mrs. Woodhull, so as to secure her silence, was to put her under kindly and social obligations, and in pursuance, he said, of that policy it was agreed that she should make the acquaintance of Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Moulton. Mr. Beecher, however, could not undertake to do anything with Mrs. Beecher with the view of having her become acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull. Mr. Tilton detailed the part which he had taken in the preparation of the biographical sketch of Mrs. Woodhull, and stated that he had advised Mr. Beecher to preside at the Steinway Hall meeting. He wished to say distinctly, he said, that his relationship with Mrs. Woodhull was false and wrong, but he asserted before God that Mr. Beecher was as much responsible for it as he was himself.

The question of Mr. Tilton retiring formally from Plymouth Church was made the subject of examination, Mr. Tilton stating that he refused to comply with Mr. Beecher's request and ask for a letter of dismission. The arbitration between witness and Mr. Bowen, Mr. Tilton's retirement from the *Independent*, and the policy agreed upon after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, in 1872, were in turn made the subjects of examination. Silence, Mr. Tilton said, was the policy agreed upon in respect to that publication. This brought the proceedings up to recess.

After recess Mr. Tilton's examination was resumed on the subject of the interview which took place in Mr. Moulton's study after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, when Mr. Tracy, Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Moulton, and witness were present. He said on that occasion to Mr. Tracy that he protested against that interview and against Mr. Tracy being made a custodian of any of the facts in the case. He stated distinctly that he refused to consult until Mr. Tracy had agreed not to act for Mr. Beecher in case of the defendant and witness coming into collision. He then detailed what took place at the interview, stated that Mr. Tracy read the letter of contrition, and confirmed Mr. Moulton's statement as to Mr. Tracy having said that it was a case in which lying was justifiable. The threats of Mrs. Hooker to invade the Plymouth Church pulpit and publish to the congregation the alleged relations between the defendant and Mrs. Tilton were next made the subject of inquiry. Mr. Beecher, the witness said, showed him the letters which he had received from Mrs. Hooker, and he undertook and succeeded in preventing anything coming of it. The next point of interest in the examination was Mr. Tilton's account of an interview with Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton, at which, as alleged, Mr. Beecher proposed a device as a set-off against the Woodhull scandal. Witness represented Mr. Beecher as stating in effect that the public sentiment inclined to the belief that where there was so much smoke there must be some fire, and accordingly he proposed that the charges contained in the Woodhull publication should be put down as coming of stories which Mr. Bowen had told, and which he had retracted in the tripartite covenant. Mr. Tilton said that he opposed that proposition as a fatal policy, and represented that that covenant was so loosely constructed that a coach and four could be driven through it.

The examination next branched into a reference to witness' interview with Dr. Storrs, and Mr. Beecher's views with regard to it. He represented Mr. Beecher as saying, "Oh, of all men in the world, I wish you had kept clear of Dr. Storrs!" He then detailed the particulars of an interview in Mr. Moulton's house, in which the subject of a denial of the charges was discussed. Mr. Beecher stated, he said, on that occasion that if witness would not turn back upon him he would join in a denial with Mrs. Tilton. Witness told him, in reply, that he need have nothing to fear unless he himself became the aggressor. The public pressure after the publication of the Woodhull scandal to have some statement made by the parties interested, next became the subject of counsel's questioning, and Mr. Tilton testified that the "Letter to a Complaining Friend," the "Letter to

Friend in the West," and the document entitled "The True Story" were all prepared as devices to meet that emergency. Mr. Tilton was next questioned as to the publication of the letter to Mr. Bowen, which appeared in the Brooklyn *Sunday Press*, and he said that he had nothing to do with the publication of that letter; that he received no intimation of its intended publication, and had no suspicion of it. Neither, he said, had he anything to do with the publication of the tripartite covenant. The witness testified that Mr. Moulton having on one occasion carried to him the proposition that Mr. Beecher should resign from the ministry, he sent back the message that if he should resign in such a crisis, and throw all this shame upon his [witness'] family, he would shoot him on the street. The last points to which the examination was directed were the charges made by Mr. West against Mr. Tilton of having slandered the Pastor of Plymouth Church, and the action consequent thereon. The policy, he said, was to meet them with half welcome, half rebuff. The court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

THE PRETENDED "OFFICIAL" REPORT

THE ATTORNEYS OF RECORD IN THE TILTON-BEECHER CASE EXPLODE AN IMPOSTURE —EX-JUDGE MORRIS PRONOUNCES THE TRIBUNE REPORT THE "VERIEST TRASH."

When it became generally known that the preliminary proceedings in the Tilton-Beecher suit had reached a point which made a final trial of the cause in court tolerably certain, the city editor of the *Tribune* went to Judge Neilson for the purpose of making arrangements for the reporting of the trial. The primary object of the editor—rendered necessary by certain well-known facts—was to obtain a report of the proceedings for his paper without paying reporters for doing the work. It was commonly rumored at the time that it was contemplated by the managers of the paper to get up a pamphlet during the progress of the trial, by the sale of which they hoped to reimburse themselves for any expense that might be incurred in reporting it. As a part of this scheme—and a part which has since notably failed—it was intended that some show of official sanction, no matter how obtained, should be given to the pamphlet, in order the more readily to secure its sale. Judge Neilson, when applied to by the City editor of the *Tribune*, referred that person to Mr. Bigelow, the court stenographer. That gentleman hoping to relieve himself of some of the labor of transcribing his notes, consented to accept the aid, together with his own assistant, of two or three men employed by the *Tribune*. Mr. Bigelow's hope that he would be saved the labor of transcribing his notes in case it became necessary for any purpose of the trial to do so, proved delusive indeed, as the sequel will show. This arrangement was, it should be understood, entered into without the consent of the counsel engaged in the case, and has, during the progress of the trial, repeatedly called for their severe condemnation. It is hardly necessary to say that it was not made in good faith, and that it has been fully carried out in the spirit which inspired it.

Not only was the report printed in the *Tribune* and subsequently to be produced in pamphlet form destitute of an official character of any kind, but as one of Mr. Beecher's lawyers—the attorney of record—informed a TIMES reporter on Friday, it did not contain considerable portions of the proceedings in the earlier stages of the case. After the arrangement referred to had been completed, the fraudulent scheme was developed rapidly. Hand-bills were printed and posted extensively on news-stalls in this City and in Brooklyn, announcing that the *Tribune* would contain the only verbatim and official report of the proceedings in the Tilton-Beecher suit. Finding this plan unsuccessful, it advertised in some local papers that it had secured twelve seats in the court room, six of which would be devoted to short-hand men, and four to "descriptive" writers. The twelve men have not made their appearance in court so far, nor is there any likelihood that they will. The public, however, failed to be properly impressed with these stupendous efforts, and as a last resort, a rule which the *Tribune* claims to maintain strictly was departed from. Newsdealers in Brooklyn were furnished with unlimited *Tribunes* and besought to sell all they could and return the remainder. Becoming bolder as their chances of obtaining an increase in circulation became more desperate, it was coolly announced in the editorial column that by common consent the counsel on both sides and the court had agreed to accept the *Tribune* report as official. The pamphlet referred to came out in due time. It was an exact copy of the *Tribune* report, and on the morning of its publication was severely denounced in court by counsel, and by them pronounced untrue and incorrect. The following day the *Tribune* pretended to disavow the publication. Asserting that it was published by persons who had no connection with the *Tribune*, it admitted at the same time that the pamphlet was a copy of its reports, and took occasion to advertise it in several parts of the paper. A sneering reference was made to the lawyers, and the false statement again made that the report was "official." Quite early in the trial the official stenographer complained that the "copy" furnished by him to the *Tribune* was changed and part of it suppressed altogether. The *Tribune's* "Official" reports are the laughing-stock of the gentlemen interested in the case, and the appearance of the paper is always greeted with the sneering remark, "Here comes another 'official report.'"

Of the verbatim report of the proceedings furnished by THE TIMES, Judge Neilson said that it was unsurpassed by any other report published, and that it met his approval in every particular. Ex-Judge Morris, attorney of record on the Tilton side of the case, was called on yesterday at his office, in Montague street, by a TIMES reporter. Judge Morris said the *Tribune* report was the "veriest trash;" that it was in no sense an official report, and that to call it so was excessively ridiculous. As to the statement that counsel on both sides had agreed to take it as the official report, he pronounced it utterly false, and said that he was no party to such an agreement. Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, attorney of record on the Beecher side, said that the *Tribune's* was not an official report, and that certain arguments which were correctly reported in THE TIMES, were imperfectly and incorrectly reported in the *Tribune*. Mr. Shearman said further, that the record would be corrected by THE TIMES reports.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Clerk was proceeding to call the jurors, when the Count Joannes, who was standing within the bar, arose and said, "May it please your Honor—"

Judge Neilson—Wait, and we will hear you in a moment.

The Clerk proceeded with the call of the jury. After they had all answered to their names, the Count said:

May it please your Honor: One moment—as I am a counselor of the court, I believe I can avail myself of the courtesy which you have just now extended to me. In my absence yesterday, my brother Evarts, who is my friend, quoted from a Massachusetts report in reference to me, and, as published by the press, most injurious, while I believe they published simply what took place. I discard from my mind the slightest intent on the part of my brother Evarts to injure me—I know he would not. I have the honor of the friendship of counsel of both sides. In Massachusetts I was approaching a marriage with a young lady, and a reverend gentleman interposed a letter of libel upon me, and destroyed five visits to that lady. [Laughter.] Important. And on the day before the marriage, in generosity, I burned that letter; and on the next day after my marriage he wrote another letter that he could prove what took place. I brought my action, and for these five visits alone the jury gave me $100 for each. For, with that power of language which I have as well as Rev. Ward Beecher, one hour with a lady is equal to three months with mere clods of humanity. [Laughter.] I wish to vindicate myself, and that my brother Evarts—I see Judge Porter there with melancholy thought—that he will upon occasion do me justice. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—The citation made by Mr. Evarts was from authority; the citation was made correctly, as stated in that authority, and I am very happy that there is now no ground of complaint.

Count Joannes—Not the slightest; only that Allen, my reporter, was my enemy, and did not do what was right. I do not wish him to make any more reports. [Laughter.] I am much obliged to your Honor for your courtesy.

THE EXAMINATION OF MR. TILTON CONTINUED.

Mr. Fullerton—I had at the close of the session yesterday followed this case down to Feb. 7, 1871. Do you recollect when you next saw and had an interview with Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did it take place? A.—It took place shortly after that time.

Q.—And where? A.—At my house.

Q.—Can you give us the date of that interview? A.—I have no means of identifying the date other than that it was shortly after the writing of those three letters, all of which bear date Feb. 7.

Q.—You refer to the letters to which your attention was called yesterday, I suppose? A.—Yes, Sir.

SETTLING THE PATERNITY OF THE CHILD RALPH.

Q.—You may now state what occurred at that interview? A.—Mr. Beecher came to my house one morning, about the first or second—probably the second—week; yes, Sir, on the second week in February, 1871. He had come in pursuance of a request which I had sent to him through Mr. Moulton. I had told Mr. Moulton that I wanted to see Mr. Beecher at my house. Mr. Beecher came in the morning while I was at breakfast. I rose from the table, met him in the parlor, and told him to go up stairs into my study. He immediately went up, and I followed him. I closed the door behind me, and after he took his seat I said to him: "I have called you hither, Sir, in order that you may remove, if you can, a shadow from the future life of the little boy Ralph. His mother has assigned to me a date at which your criminal intimacy with her began. This little boy was born a few months after that. If the date which his mother has given is correct, it will save a dishonor attaching to his name. I want you to tell me, as before God, whether or not that date is right. I want, if possible, to shield him; but I want, more than that, to know the truth. Tell me the truth." And he told me on his word of honor, as before God, that the date which Mrs. Tilton had assigned was the correct date. At that moment Mrs. Tilton herself, who had followed me up stairs, came into the room, and when I stated to her the point of conversation, she burst into tears, and asseverated, as she had once or twice done before, that the date she had given was correct.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, I ask to strike out the words "as she had once or twice before done." It is no part of the conversation, and is not admissible.

The Court—That may be stricken out; it is not material.

Mr. Fullerton—If I understood the witness correctly, it was what Mrs. Tilton said upon that occasion.

The Court—The objection is simply to the phrase: "As she had once or twice before done."

Mr. Evarts—We want to strike out the words "once or twice before."

Mr. Fullerton—But this is what she said on that occasion.

The Court—No; the objection is that she burst into tears, and asseverated as she had once or twice before done.

Mr. Fullerton—Please read the answer, Mr. Reporter.

The stenographer read the answer as given above, including the objectionable phrase.

The Court—The phrase "once or twice before done" does not arise in the conversation, and must be stricken out.

Mr. Evarts—No matter whether it does or not, it is not the rule.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not out of the rule laid down by this court, or any other court I ever read of.

The Court—Strike out these words.

Mr. Fullerton—I suppose your Honor strikes this out because it relates to a prior conversation between her and her husband.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—And because she did not say so on that occasion.

Mr. Evarts—She did not say it on that occasion, according to his statement, and he interpolates in narrating what she did say on affirmation of some previous statement she made.

The Court—It is struck out, simply because it relates to a previous occasion—these few words, that is all. Do you understand, Mr. Stenographer?

The Stenographer—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—The objection to the general statement is covered by my previous objection.

The Court—Yes, Sir; subject to the same objection.

Q.—Now state, Mr. Tilton, whether in that conversation that morning to which you refer, the date was named, and if so, who named it?

Mr. Evarts—I think he should continue to state what was said.

The Court—Oh, yes, exhaust that conversation first, and if he has omitted anything you can call his attention to it afterward.

The Witness, (resuming)—Mr. Beecher asked me what date Elizabeth had named. I told him Elizabeth had named as the date at which their criminal intimacy began the 10th of October, 1868, and he replied that he had no faculty for dates, and had made no record of it, but that he believed in his soul that she had told me the truth. He said a few other things on that occasion which I trust I shall not be requested to reproduce here. A sense of utter delicacy would forbid their utterance.

Mr. Fullerton—Then I shall not ask you concerning them, Mr. Tilton. Omitting these phrases state what else took place.

Mr. Evarts—Whatever they desire to omit, they should not characterize it.

The Court—That is so.

Mr. Evarts—We don't like to have these characterizations. If there is anything they desire to have omitted from delicacy, as I have repeated before—if any parts are to be omitted, let them be omitted by silence, and without characterization.

The Court—The witness had in mind, no doubt, the statement that he was omitting something which it was desirable to omit, and it took that form of expression.

Mr. Evarts—I am not criticising the witness.

Mr. Fullerton—It is proper to say, if the defendant omitted any part of the interview, why he did so.

The Court—That is correct.

Mr. Fullerton—Omitting that part of the interview to which you have made reference, state what else occurred at that time? A.—Some remarks were made, which I cannot exactly recall, from Mr. Beecher's lips, expressing grief and misery, and he burst into tears; that was the actual remainder of the interview; he left and went to Mr. Moulton's house, and in the afternoon of the same day sent me a message through Mr. Moulton assuring me—

Q.—Never mind that.

The Court—He sent you a message through Mr. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did that interview last? A.—Ten or fifteen minutes.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher say where he was going when he left? A.—He did not. The only information I have that he ever did go there was through Mr. Moulton's statement made to me during the afternoon that Mr. Beecher had visited him and left a message for me.

MRS. WOODHULL'S CARD.

Q.—I pass over them to the publication of Mrs. Woodhull's card in the New-York *World* and TIMES. Do you recollect about when that occurred? A.—Yes, perfectly well.

Q.—State if you had any interview with Mr. Beecher in reference to it? A.—I did.

Q.—Where did that take place? A.—It took place at Mr. Moulton's house.

Q.—In whose presence? A.—Mr. Moulton's presence.

Q.—State what occurred on that occasion? A.—I told Mr. Beecher that after the appearance of Mrs. Woodhull's card of May 22, 1871, she had sent to the office of the *Golden Age* a message that she desired to see me, that she had also come herself to the office and left, in person, a communication with my office editor that she desired to see me; that I went down to see her at her office, she being then a stranger to me; that on reaching her office she put into my hand a copy either of the *World* or TIMES, I have forgotten which, but one or the other of these papers, of the date of that day, and she asked me, pointing out a card that she had signed, and which was there printed—she asked me to read it; I began to read it; she said, "I wish you would read it aloud;" I then read the remainder of it aloud, including a statement to the effect that she knew that a public teacher in a neighboring city was living in concubinage with the wife of another public teacher in the same city, and that she meant to expose that relationship, and that she would do so regardless of consequences and fearless of libel suits; I told him I had read that with a shudder, and that as soon as I had finished the reading of it and laid down the paper, she turned upon me and asked, "Do you know, Sir, to whom I refer in that card?" I said to him that I replied in a cavalier way, "How can I tell you to whom you refer in a blind card like this?" I told him that she had then said, "I refer, Sir, to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and your wife."

WHAT HE TOLD BEECHER.

I told him that this announcement filled me with astonishment, and that Mrs. Woodhull instantly said to me, "I read, Sir, by the expression of your face, that my charge is true." I told him that I could not remember in what words I had met and endeavored to throw off her accusation; that she instantly followed it with a recital, in vehement terms, in the most excited manner, of a dozen or twenty particulars, extravagant and violent, all of which, or a portion of which, she afterward gathered together in the card of Nov. 2, 1872.

Mr. Evarts—You did not tell him that?

The Witness—No, Sir; I was explaining to the jury. Of the particulars which she recited to me I only remember that after they were printed they were brought to my mind. The substance of the story which she told me was that there had been a criminal relation between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton; that Mrs. Tilton had confessed it on her doorsteps, I believe, to Mrs. Davis, of Providence, and other persons, I believe; that when I had received this intelligence from her I had committed every sort of violence upon her; that I had taken her down to Green-Wood Cemetery, and in the presence of the graves of her children I had stripped the wedding ring off of her finger which I had placed there and trampled it into the sod of the grave of one of her children; that I had become a drunkard in consequence of that calamity, and on numerous occasions had struck my wife; that I had kicked her during pregnancy, and that I had in every way vilified and abused her; that I had brought this crime to the attention of Mr. Beecher through Mr. Moulton, and that they had gone down—that he, Mr. Moulton, had gone down to Mr. Beecher, and with a pistol pointed at his breast, demanded back some papers at the peril of his life. She went on in that strain. I do not undertake to give all the particulars, but, as I said before, and may repeat now, I saw them afterward gathered together in the article of Nov. 2, 1872. I told Mr. Beecher further that I had left Mrs. Woodhull to go to Mr. Moulton; that I had informed Mr. Moulton briefly and hurriedly of that strange interview; that Mr. Moulton had instantly said the woman must be crazy; she must be dealt with; I must see her.

IN INTERVIEW WITH MRS. WOODHULL.

I told Mr. Beecher that in pursuance of that determination of Mr. Moulton he and I took a carriage, I believe that very night, at all events a night or two after, or very near that time, and we drove to Mrs. Woodhull's house, and we told her why we were there, Mr. Moulton and I, and we had an interview with Mrs. Woodhull; that during this interview she occupied our attention not with the story, except in a very slight part, but mainly with an extravagant account of her views of Spiritualism; that she had sat in the middle of the floor and built a kind of ladder with her hands between the earth and the heavens, on which she said the angels ascended and descended, a communication between the two worlds; that she had referred slightly in the interview to the scandal, and that Mr. Moulton had said to her that it was wrong for anybody to be vindictive, wrong for any woman, wrong for any woman to speak light of another, and that she had only to go to Brooklyn and see Mrs. Tilton and she would find in her delicate and gentle manners and life an entire refutation of any such criminal story.

THE STEPS TAKEN TO DEAL WITH MRS. WOODHULL.

I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Moulton and I, in coming away that night, had discussed, in the carriage, how we should get along with Mrs. Woodhull. Mr. Moulton expressed on that occasion his full conviction that the woman was not in her right mind, and that she should be dealt with as a dangerous person, and by kindness; and I told him that if he had any suggestions to make in the matter as to how we should deal with this woman, concerning this new enemy, I wanted to hear them; and it was in that way that Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton and I came into conversation as to how to treat with Mrs. Woodhull, and to deal with her threats to expose the secret between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton; from that time onward, for four or five months, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Beecher, and I were in occasional consultation as to how to meet the injurious charges which were likely to arise to our cause from that woman; I can detail, if you think it advisable, the successive steps we took.

Q.—I want to know what successive steps you took, and also what suggestions Mr. Beecher made, if any, from time to time, in regard to that apprehended danger?

Mr. Evarts—To the successive steps Mr. Beecher is not connected with, of course we shall object.

The Witness—There were no steps on this subject with which Mr. Beecher was not connected as much as Mr. Moulton and myself.

The Court—The counselor means conversations when Mr. Beecher was not present. [To Mr. Fullerton.] You are content with that, I suppose?

Mr. Fullerton—Undoubtedly, Sir; and the witness understands it.

The Witness—Mr. Beecher, at that interview, was greatly agitated; Mr. Moulton told him there was no cause for alarm; that we could bring influences to bear on Mrs. Woodhull to keep down the publication; Mr. Moulton said he did not see what motive a woman could have, who did not know Mr. Beecher, Mr. Moulton, or myself, who could not be supposed to have any personal enmity against us; Mr. Moulton said he did not see what motive the woman could have for carrying forward any enmity, and that she needed only to be touched by kindness on our part; that all that was necessary was to treat her kindly, and we need not despair; Mr. Moulton said his method was—his proposition was—to treat her with kindness; to do some service for her; put her under some obligation to us; Mr. Beecher said he would very cheerfully co-operate in that plan, and he thought it was the best and only plan; he asked me if I would co-operate, and I said I would; and we agreed, as a part of the method by which we should deal with Mrs. Woodhull—we agreed we would become personally acquainted with her; that we would treat her as gentlemen would treat a lady, and would thereby put her under an obligation—under a kindly obligation—and also that, as she was a woman, we would put her in the way of woman's acquaintance—that is, we would make her acquainted with Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Moulton. Mr. Beecher said he could do nothing in that regard with Mrs. Beecher; that she was a hard woman to get along with, anyway, and she must, on that account, be left out. In pursuance of this conversation Mrs. Woodhull was invited by me to come to my house; there she made Mrs. Tilton's acquaintance, much against Mrs. Tilton's wish; in pursuance of the same arrangement she was taken by Mr. Moulton to his house, and introduced to Mrs. Moulton, very much against her wish; indeed, Mrs. Moulton objected so strongly that she went to Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Beecher had a personal interview with her—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—Never mind; you were not present at that interview.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. If he was not present he may state what was said on that subject to him.

The Witness—Mr. Beecher told me that he thought the two ladies—referring to Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Moulton—would be able, with our help, to hold Mrs. Woodhull under kindly obligations; and he hoped there would be no objection to her coming to my house or Mr. Moulton's. He told me he had spoken to Mrs. Moulton on the subject. He never told me he had spoken to Mrs. Tilton about it—I don't believe he had. I know from himself, and Mr. Moulton, and Mrs. Moulton, that Mr. Beecher had an interview with Mrs. Moulton on that subject, and requested her to invite Mrs. Woodhull to her house. In pursuance of that same arrangement, a few weeks after the publication of Mrs. Woodhull's card of May 27, I carried out my part of the agreement in good faith by the publication of an article in the *Golden Age* alluding to various ladies connected prominently with the movement for the enfranchisement of women, in which I alluded in a complimentary manner to Mrs. Woodhull.

Mr. Evarts—Is that article here?

Mr. Fullerton—Not that I know of.

MRS. WOODHULL AND THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. Tilton—Shortly afterward Mrs. Woodhull sent for me, and I went, and she told me that she had been engaged with Gen. Butler, and with Judge Loughridge, of Iowa, both members of Congress and members of the Judiciary Committee; that she had been engaged with those gentlemen in getting Congress, or a committee of Congress, to report to this effect, namely, that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States, strictly and technically interpreted, would accord, as they now stand, the right of suffrage to women, on the ground that those amendments give suffrage to all citizens, and that women are citizens, and therefore, by those two amendments, women are likewise voters; she told me that Gen. Butler had written an elaborate report to that effect, but that it was not in such a shape as to command the popular attention. She told me also that her husband had written out that idea in an elaborate form, but that that writing was too didactic to command the popular attention; and she asked me if I would take these papers, take up the argument, handle it, and put it into popular form. I said that I would look into it. I did do so. I spent a week in putting that argument into as good form and as good English as I could command, and I addressed it in the form of a public letter or tract to Charles Sumner. That was one service which I did in pursuance of the arrangement which we had entered into.

MRS. WOODHULL'S BIOGRAPHY.

Some time after that, a few weeks, I think, Mrs. Woodhull again sent for me, and put in my hands a roll of manuscript, which she said was a biography of herself—a narrative of her life written by her husband; she said that it was not written in as satisfactory a form as she desired, and she asked me if I would take it and read it, and either revise it or make it out anew, that it might more readily command the popular support; I took that manuscript and read it; I read it twice, and, instead of revising it, I sat down and in one heat I wrote in what I designed to be a newspaper article, the sum and substance of that manuscript; after that was done, I took it up to her house, in the evening; I read it to her; I had done it as well as I could, and she expressed satisfaction with it; but she said, "You have left out the most important parts." I said, "I have left out the extravagant parts." "Put them in again," she said. "Do you want me," said I, "to say that you have called a dead child to life?" "Yes," she said, "for to write my life, and leave that part out, would be like the play of 'Hamlet' with *Hamlet* left out." I said to her, "Do you want me, as appears by this narrative written by your husband, to say that you have power to heal the sick like the Apostles?" and she said, "Yes, I do. That is the exact truth," said she. I asked her also if she desired me to state that she had communications from the spirit of the Greek orator, Demosthenes, and she said, "Yes; for sometimes he speaks through me." "Very well," I said; "if you want them all in I will put them in;" and so I took up that manuscript, which I thought I had completed, and I sat at her desk in the back parlor on the third floor, and I spent there two or three hours writing in these supplemental incidents; I was there until 2 o'clock in the morning, and I completed the manuscript; when it was done I felt tired, and lay on the sofa and slept there all night; I had breakfast first there that morning and read it to the family; they pronounced it perfect, and I went away and published it; that is the history of that sketch.

THE STEINWAY HALL MEETING.

A few weeks after that—perhaps six or seven—Mr. Moulton told me one day that he had received from Mrs. Woodhull a letter, or that he had received from Mr. Beecher a letter which she had written to him, asking that he might preside at a public meeting at Steinway Hall; and I went the next day to Mr. Moulton's house on purpose to be present at an interview appointed to be held between Mrs. Woodhull, Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Moulton; I reached the house too late; Mrs. Woodhull had been there and had gone; Mr. Beecher, however, was there; Mr. Moulton was there; they told me the result of the interview; Mrs. Woodhull had urged him to preside at her lecture, and he had made objections to doing so; I told him that I thought he might preside; that I had once presided at a lecture for her, and by the way I did not mention in my narrative that one evening I presided for her at the Cooper Institute when she delivered a lecture on finance—a perfectly harmless and stupid production, which did not hurt any one; I said I once presided at a lecture for her, and nothing came of it; no harm grew out of it, and I said, "if you will go and preside at her meeting, you can do that without harm to yourself, and you will put her in that public way under such obligations to you as she is under to me; I said "I don't think she could ever be brought to injure me, and if you will, in some public way, identify yourself as being friendly to her, not that you express yourself as agreeing with her doctrines, but if you can preside at that meeting, she will think it an act of courtesy, and it will be a new bond by which we will all be held together, and it will be a protection against any ebullition of her strange mind." Mr. Beecher did not positively decline, but he said he did not see how he could do it; nevertheless, if during the afternoon, he said, he came to a different conclusion, he would go and preside; I went that evening with Mr. Moulton, partly out of curiosity, to the meeting; I had no expectation of going; I had not been invited to go, and nothing had been said to me about presiding; we went there, and a great crowd was present; we were there a few minutes before 8 o'clock, and Mr. Moulton said, "Why, we can't get in; the door is blocked." I replied, "There are more doors than one to Steinway Hall; I have been here before, and there is a rear entrance." I went to the rear entrance and went up stairs, and I heard somebody say that there was no brave man in these cities; that several gentlemen had been asked to preside at that meeting, but no man had the courage to do so; I saw Mrs. Woodhull, and she was weeping; she said she did not believe there was a courageous man on the face of the earth. "Well," I said, "that is a very singular accusation to make." She said, "Nobody will preside for me; several have been asked; everybody declined, and I am going on the platform alone." And she started to go on the platform, and I said, "Wait a moment; you will not have to go before that great audience alone; I was born in this city, and I believe they will hear me, and I will introduce you." So I caught up my hat and coat and stepped in front of the platform and made a little speech on the front of the platform, which Mr. Moulton repeated to you the other day. That is the history of the Steinway Hall meeting; that was the last public service, if it was one, that I rendered to Mrs. Woodhull. On the next day I went out of town for my lecturing season. This was November, 1871. I was gone all the Winter, with occasional days at home, until next March or April, and at that time Mr. Moulton and I made a call upon her, a friendly call, which he detailed in his narrative to you.

Mr. Evarts—It is not necessary to refer to Mr. Moulton's testimony.

TIT FOR TAT.

The Witness (continuing)—Two or three days after my attention was called to what purported to be an article prepared and put in type for Mrs. Woodhull's paper; an article—I was trying to remember the title but it slipped my memory this moment. The title was "Tit for Tat;" it was an article in which she voluntarily assailed—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—I suppose, if your Honor please, we can hardly have the contents of the article if we cannot have the article itself. I don't know anything about it.

Mr. Fullerton—We can have the article. Now, Mr. Tilton, state what took place in reference to it? A.—I read that article, and I went straightway to Mrs. Woodhull's office and I asked her if she had written such an article, or had it written for her, or designed to print it.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, go on.

Witness—She said it should not be printed, and I left. Two or three days afterward I found that it had not been printed, but that multitudinous slips of it had been printed, and these slips had been sent about so generally that though it was not published, in a technical sense, it had been really published. I then went down to her; I told her that I had defended her as a woman when she had been attacked, and now when she commenced to attack other women I washed my hands from her forever. I walked out of the office and never saw her since.

BEECHER URGED FRIENDLINESS TOWARD MRS. WOODHULL.

I say further that I reported the subject of that incident to Mr. Beecher at Mr. Moulton's house, and Mr. Beecher said to me he thought I had done an unwise thing to break my acquaintance with the woman; that she had been sufficiently dangerous even when we were on friendly terms with her, and there was no telling what she might do if we became her enemies, and he advised me not to exhibit any enmity toward her. He urged me to continue with Mr. Moulton the same kindly services toward her, in strengthening the same influence over her, to which I have adverted in the past.

HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH MRS. WOODHULL WAS A FOOLISH ONE.

I wish to say distinctly to the jury that my relationship with Mrs. Woodhull was a foolish one and a wrong one, as the event has justified, and I don't ask any man to defend me for it, but to blame me for it; but I say here, before God, that Mr. Beecher is as much responsible for my connection with Mrs. Woodhull as I am myself.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, I want to call your attention to the tract or the biography prepared, and I ask you what Mr. Beecher, when he heard of the preparation for publication, said in regard to it, if anything? A.—Mr. Beecher never said anything to me in regard to any of the publications that I made in reference to Mrs. Woodhull other than to express his thanks multitudinously for all those services.

Mr. Evarts—What he said is what we want.

A. (resumed)—Mr. Beecher very frequently inquired of Mr. Moulton and of me how we were getting along with Mrs. Woodhull.

MRS. STOWE'S ATTACK ON MRS. WOODHULL.

I remember one particular occasion when he was under no peculiar agitation on the subject, and the circumstances were these: Mrs. Stowe was writing a novel, and published it in Mr. Beecher's paper, the *Christian Union*, and Mrs. Woodhull sent for me and asked me if I had read one of the chapters of it which contained a satire upon herself. I said no; I had not read a word of it, and I didn't know there was any such satire. Mrs. Woodhull told me then that a certain chapter of this novel—I cannot point it out, for I did not read it—was aimed directly at her, satirizing her under an assumed name, and that she meant to strike the Beecher family. She said that two of the sisters, Mrs. Stowe and Miss Catharine Beecher, had vilified her, and that Henry Ward Beecher, their brother, ought to stop that vilification, and that she would hold him responsible for any satires published against her in his paper, and that she meant to pierce him to the quick. I said to her, "Mrs. Woodhull, if you will stop and think that in striking him you are striking yourself, perhaps you will not do it." She said, "What do you mean?" I said, "Whenever a woman before the public is vindictive, and draws the dagger to strike others, the result is that she will sooner or later destroy herself." I said to her, "Now, if you wish to answer Mrs. Stowe's attack, do it in a way of superior gracefulness, and gentleness, and charity," and her face lighted up at that suggestion. I told Mr. Beecher what I had said to her, and he said, "What do you suppose the woman will do?" I said, "I think Mrs. Woodhull's paper next week will contain, not an attack upon you, but some kindly reference." The paper came out next week with a very kindly article, and Mr. Beecher read it, and he said to me, "For the kindness as here expressed I owe you my thanks;" I instance that, as one of the numerous illustrations, to show the anxiety which Mr. Beecher exhibited to Mr. Moulton and me in reference to the manner in which we were dealing with Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Now, how long before going to Steinway Hall, on the evening of her lecture, when you introduced Mrs. Woodhull, had you concluded to go? A.—I should think about thirty minutes.

Q.—Were you under no promise to preside there that night? A.—None whatever.

Q.—You say you saw an article entitled "Tit for Tat." Where did you see it first? A.—It was brought to me at my office by somebody; I have forgotten who. [After a pause.]

Q.—Do you recollect who it was? A.—I recollect now; it was brought to me by a lady from California, who came to show me a California statute, and this article fell out accidentally; I picked it up.

TILTON'S RETIREMENT FROM PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Q.—We now pass over to December, 1871. If anything occurred during that month in reference to your retirement from Plymouth Church, I want you to state what it was. A.—In the first or second week, as nearly as I can remember, of December, 1871, Mr. Beecher came one evening to Mr. Moulton's study; I was present; it was either just before his Sunday night's sermon or before his Friday night prayer-meeting, I don't know which; I remember that he said he had not much time to spend, because he had to go to his meeting. He asked me if Mr. Moulton had conferred with me on the subject of my formally retiring from the church. I told him that Mr. Moulton had said something to me on the subject. I think I told him that Mr. Moulton had shown me a letter which he had written to me on the subject. I told him that I had expressed to Mr. Moulton my reason for not retiring from the church. Mr. Moulton came in, and we had a little talk on this subject together; Mr. Moulton said that he had brought the matter to my attention—what he had said to Mr. Beecher, and that he (Mr. Moulton) had one view of the subject and that I had another; "and," said he, "I will leave Theodore to explain to you his own reasons, in his own way." Mr. Moulton then left the study, and what I said to Mr. Beecher was substantially this: It was a rather hurried interview; he said to me, however, in the beginning, that, in view of the events of the Summer and Fall, of my publication of the Woodhull sketch, and my presiding at the Steinway Hall meeting, and the little poem called "Sir Marmaduke," there had grown up in the church a feeling on the part of many of the members and leaders that I had become an intense Spiritualist; I had wholly abandoned the orthodox faith; that as I had not attended church for a year, or nearly two years, and as my name was being bandied up and down the community, they felt that, as a church, there should be some inquiry made into the matter. Mr. Beecher said, "You know, Theodore, how dreadful and distressing this is to my feelings, particularly as I understand how you have come into your disrepute. But what can I do? How can I explain to my church members? They are crowding me on every hand. They are saying to me, 'here is a young man who has been your friend for many years; he has not been here to church for a year and a half; he is the author of these strange publications, and he is entering into all manner of vagaries, and we must inquire into it.'" Mr. Beecher said to me, "Now, Theodore, I understand perfectly well the position that you have taken, and which you took long ago; that you never again would come to the church; that you considered yourself not a member of it. But you must remember that your name is still on the roll, and I don't know how I shall get along with the embarrassment. Will you not, therefore, make my position easy by writing to the church a formal letter asking your dismissal? and I will see that your letter is given to you without any reflections."

WHAT HE SAID TO BEECHER.

I told him no; I said to Mr. Beecher, "In reference to any criticisms made upon me because I have written a sketch of Mrs. Woodhull's life, or having presided at a public meeting on her behalf, you know perfectly well the reasons that have led me to do that, and you have no right to make those reasons a thorn in my side; now," I said, "furthermore, as to any offense in the little verses called 'Sir Marmaduke' you have only to treat them as a farmer treats a nettle, clutch it in your right hand and crush it; handle it boldly; put it into the *Christian Union*; read it in your prayer-meeting; treat it as though Mrs. Stowe or some one of your friends had written it; as if it was not a matter dangerous to you at all. You can get rid of it very easily." Then I said, "The only remaining thing, namely, my retirement from the church, get rid of it in this way: say that I told you a year and a half ago, as I did in our earliest interviews, that I had abandoned the Church. It was known as a fact that I had not crossed the threshold of the church; if it is dangerous to call attention to the fact that my name is there, get rid of it." I said, "I cannot with any self-respect ask them to give me a letter of dismission now, at the end of this year and a half since I had dismissed myself, because now if I write such a letter it will imply that I have been for the last year and a half a member," and I said "You recollect very distinctly how I told you I should never again cross the threshold of your door;" I told him I thought that would very easily be got along with if he treated the matter boldly and assumed that my name should not be on the roll. I gave him some of the reasons why I could not consistently ask a dismission. One of those reasons was this: I said, "You put your request to me on the ground that my views are different from those of my childhood." I said, "Certainly they are. But allow me to remind you that my views are not different from the views of many of the members of your church in good standing. I am no more radical in any of my views than Mr. Claflin, and other members of your church in good standing; and it would be a falsehood to say that I must retire from your church because of any liberality in my religious views, for your church is known throughout Christendom to be an asylum for all looseness and liberality in Christian views. If I should retire from your church for criticisms that have been made upon me for verging toward liberality of Christian sentiment, people would say, 'Well, if Mr. Tilton has grown so loose and liberal in his views that he must on that account leave Mr. Beecher's church, where, then, will he go?'" I said, "My views are liberal enough to entitle me to ask a letter of dismission from an orthodox Congregational church; but they are not too liberal to allow me to remain in good standing in your church; therefore on that ground, I cannot ask any such dismission; furthermore," I said to him, "You must remember that I have been absent from your church for a year and a half, yet my wife and daughter still remain members: their names are on the roll; if I retire from your church, leaving them in their membership, it will not produce upon the public the impression that family differences have been obliterated, but that family differences have been created." And I gave him further reasons on that occasion, all of which, perhaps, I have no need to detail here. At all events, as the substance of that interview, I then peremptorily declined to ask a letter of dismission from the church, preferring to handle the subject in some other way.

INTERVIEW WITH BEECHER ON THE CARS TO BOSTON.

Q.—Do you recollect, at any time after the interview of which you have now spoken, of meeting Mr. Beecher in the cars in going to Boston? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect about what time that was? A.—I met Mr. Beecher in the cars one morning a very few weeks after the interview which I have just detailed; I do not remember whether I was going to Boston or coming away from Boston; I remember quite early in the morning, while I was in the car writing—writing with just such an ink-stand [pointing to a pocket-inkstand of a reporter sitting near.]—Mr. Beecher was in the car; he came up to me and he said, "How is it possible that you can write in the car?" I said, "I have a traveling-inkstand, as you see, and do a great deal of my work in the cars." "Well," said he, "what are you writing?" I was going to hold up my manuscript to him that he might see for himself. Said he, "I hope it is not another poem of Sir Marmaduke?" I said, "No, I am writing an essay on John Woolman." Said he "May I look at the book?" I handed him the book which I was reading, the life of John Woolman, and I said to him, "I read this book because it is a fountain of peace." He drew a long breath, and he said, "A fountain of peace? Tell me where it is; I want to drink of it." Said he, "If there is peace in this book, in Heaven's name, I must read it. For," said he, "I have come to the conclusion that there is to be no peace for me any more in this life." He then said that he had been thinking of my interview that he had with me at Mr. Moulton's, and that he was a good deal distressed the more he thought of it, that I could not write a letter asking for my retirement from the church; he said, "I am troubled about it; I cannot give to my people reasons for your absence, and you are a public man, and they will inquire into it, and you have enemies in the church and I cannot suppress them;" said he, "I foresee trouble." I told him that I did not see how trouble could arise if he himself met it firmly: I told him that I thought he was allowing one danger abroad that he might suppress, and I mentioned to him that his newspaper—the *Christian Union*—had shown certain signs of unfriendliness to me; I said, "I don't care for the criticisms of your paper, but I do not think it will conduce to the public regard of our harmony to have your paper criticising me." "Well," said he, "Theodore, the people in my office are inimical to you, and I wish I might get somebody there to whom I might intrust our secret, so that that paper should assume a more friendly face before the public," a suggestion which he afterward carried out.

Mr. Evarts—That I ask to have struck out. "A suggestion which he afterward carried out" is stating the witness' own conclusion.

The Witness—I refer to the introduction of Mr. Oliver Johnson as an editor of that paper.

Judge Neilson—Strike out the words.

Mr. Evarts—I dare say it may be material, or it may be immaterial, but it does not come into this interview.

HE TOLD BEECHER GO ON WITH HIS WORK.

The Witness—I told Mr. Beecher that whatever sources of anxiety he might have in the church, on the part of gentlemen who wished to make inquiries into the scandal, which was then just beginning to rise and was limited and confined to a very narrow circle—I said: "You must remember there can be no inquiry which don't come through me. No harm can come to to you unless I create it; no blow can be struck at you unless I strike it. Now," I said, "go on with your work; have no apprehension on my account." I said: "Of course my anxiety is not for your sake, it is for Elizabeth's; but in protecting Elizabeth I necessarily shelter you. Now go to your work and do not be downcast. Mr. Moulton often tells me you are full of heartache and anguish. Relieve your mind as to all possible dangers that may arise through me." He took my hand and he shook it, and he thanked me and tears came into his eyes, and he suddenly left me—in order, I suppose, that passengers might not see him in tears. That was the substance of that interview.

THE ARBITRATION BETWEEN HIMSELF AND BOWEN.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, we come to the arbitration, I believe, between yourself and Mr. Bowen. When did that occur? A.—That occurred about four months after the interview which I have now described.

Q.—Bringing it some time in April, 1872? A.—Yes, Sir. Shortly after my interview with Mr. Beecher in the cars, which I have related, I went to the West on a lecturing tour. During that trip of travel I had many inquiries put to me why I had so suddenly sundered my relationship with the *Independent* and Brooklyn *Union*, particularly after the public announcement had been made that I was going to be connected with those two papers for a term of years. Lecture committees and friends throughout the West said that unless there should be some explanation made of that fact, or the reasons for my withdrawal from those papers, permanent injury would attach to me. That impression was made very strongly upon my mind during my journey. When I came home, toward the last of March, I consulted with a few of my friends as to how I should remove that impression. One of those persons, I remember, was Mr. Oliver Johnson. I consulted also with others, and as the time had been so long since my retirement from those papers there seemed to be no other recourse—there seemed to be no alternative left to explain the circumstances of my retirement than to publish the facts of it, namely, the facts as I had—having ample time—written them down in a letter to Mr. Bowen, now in evidence and dated Jan. 1, 1871. I resolved, in order to put an end to scandals that were arising to my detriment at that time—scandals taking many different forms, one form being that I had been dismissed for drunkenness, and others for this, that, and the other cause—many different forms. I said, "I will put an end to this business—the true reasons shall be given why I so suddenly retired from the *Independent* and the *Union*." And accordingly I published, or I wrote—with Mr. Oliver Johnson's assistance and co-operation—an article for the *Golden Age*, incorporating my letter to Mr. Bowen, dated Jan. 1, 1871. I designed to publish it.

MOULTON OPPOSED TO ITS PUBLICATION.

Mr. Moulton was violently opposed to its publication. He said to me, "Theodore, in order to right yourself in this case, you are doing a great injury to another; I do not think that your own justification will justify you in publishing this article." Mr. Moulton expressed himself to me so strongly that I felt the force of his words. He took the article, and he said that he would endeavor to find some other way of rectifying that injurious impression. I ought to say that at the same time I had instituted, or rather, Mr. Ward, my counsel, in my absence, just before my return, had instituted a suit against Mr. Bowen for the payment of the unpaid moneys which he still owed me, and Mr. Moulton undertook to keep that case out of court and at the same time undertook to keep this article out of the newspaper, and said I had better have no publication; that the peaceful way was the best way. I said that I was perfectly willing to have peace if it was a peace based on justice, but I was entirely opposed to a peace based on misrepresentations. He had an interview with Mr. Beecher at which I was present, a very brief interview; the only feature of it, as connected with Mr. Beecher that I distinctly remember, is, that Mr. Beecher begged me to find some other way to right myself than the publication of that article. I said to him, "You have always said that you were not afraid of Mr. Bowen, and, indeed, you have gone so far as to say on one or two occasions that you wished that your troubles with Bowen could be brought to a head, that you could strike them down with one blow; that, whatever Mr. Bowen had against you, he had no grounds of evidence. He said, "Yes, that is true; I am not afraid of Bowen, but you must remember that a clergyman's reputation is like a woman's—to cast suspicion upon it is almost as bad as to load it down with proof." He begged me very strongly not to publish the article, and his wishes had effect and prevented the publication; during the interview he wept; perhaps, however, I have so frequently said that—

Q.—Look at the article now shown you and say whether it is the article you had prepared. [Witness handed a paper.] A.—Yes, Sir, that is the article that Mr. Johnson and I prepared together.

Q.—What part of it is in Mr. Johnson's handwriting? A.—That [pointing to a part of the paper] is Mr. Johnson's handwriting—the manuscript appended.

Q.—The manuscript appended to the article? A.—Yes, Sir; but Mr. Johnson had some other share also in the composition of the article.

Q.—What position did Mr. Johnson fill at that time? A.—Mr. Johnson was then editor of the *Weekly Tribune*. The particular part of this article that came from Mr. Johnson—

Mr. Evarts—We have nothing to do with Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—Never mind that.

THE STORIES THAT FLOATED IN THE WEST.

Q.—Did you regard these stories that floated in the West, and which you heard of while you were on your lecturing tour as detrimental or prejudicial to your character? A.—Why, Sir, they were horrible stories; they were stories that—

Judge Neilson—That answers the question.

The Witness—They were prejudicial to my character—detrimental to my character.

Q.—Did you regard it as necessary to the vindication of your character to publish that article? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Had you any other object than that in publishing the article? A.—None, whatever.

Mr. Evarts—I do not know as we have anything to do with that; people are to be judged by their conduct.

Mr. Beach—Sometimes by their motives?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—Facts can be shown; these horrible stories can be shown, and this effort to meet them, but not the motive of the witness.

Mr. Fullerton—We certainly have a right to show the motive that prompted him.

Judge Neilson—You can show the facts.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, but your Honor will understand that a different motive is imputed to him.

Judge Neilson—Well, you have the facts.

Mr. Evarts—That is it. A person is not allowed to assign his own motives. His acts must be judged by those to whom they are submitted.

THE CLAIM AGAINST BOWEN.

Q.—Had the publication or the proposed publication of that article any connection at all with your prosecuting the claim against Mr. Bowen?

Mr. Evarts—That I object to.

The Witness—Not the slightest.

Mr. Evarts—That answer should not be taken. I objected in time.

Judge Neilson—The answer is in, and does not—

Mr. Evarts—I have a right to cross-examine this witness about his motives, but they have not a right to do so.

Judge Neilson—I think the objection is well taken.

Mr. Fullerton—I have a right to examine him about his motives.

Judge Neilson—If it appears by the article that it had some connection with Mr. Bowen's action, then it would be proper; but if that does not appear, it would be unnecessary.

Mr. Fullerton—I put the question more for the purpose of showing that hereafter we propose to prove it, because it may be necessary to prove it, in reply. If your Honor will be kind enough to bear in mind that that proposition was made.

Judge Neilson—We will recollect the circumstance.

Q.—Do you recollect the occasion of the execution of the tripartite covenant, so called? A.—I do.

Q.—I will put this other question, Sir. You need not answer it, Mr. Tilton, until we see what disposition is to be made of it. Were you advised at the time, and did you so believe in good faith, that you were entitled at law to recover the $7,000 which you afterward got from Mr. Henry C. Bowen?

Judge Neilson—He may answer that yes or no.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, that of course lets in my inquiries into who gave him the advice, and what it was founded upon.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

The Witness—Am I to answer it?

Judge Neilson—Answer yes or no.

The official stenographer here read the question to the witness.

Mr. Evarts—I do not object to it if it is understood that it lets in my inquiries.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, there is no bargain about it.

Mr. Evarts—No, no bargain about it; but I say that if this inquiry is allowed to be put it lets in inquiries as to what the advice was founded upon, and by whom it was given.

Mr. Fullerton—When the question comes up it will be disposed of.

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir, but he intimates now that it will be opening the door for further inquiries.

Mr. Evarts—And my friends must not complain of surprise.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, I am not surprised at anything.

Mr. Evarts—Then you will not complain of it.

Mr. Fullerton—Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. I will not complain, but what I want is this, that counsel on the other side ask your Honor to decide on a question that may come up four or five weeks hence. When the question comes up it will come up on its merits.

Judge Neilson (to the official stenographer)—Read the last question to the witness.

The stenographer read the last question.

Judge Neilson (to the witness)—Say yes or no.

The Witness—Yes, Sir; I understand your Honor to rule that I answer yes or no?

Judge Neilson—Yes; that answers the question.

The Witness—Perhaps I ought to answer that I have that advice in writing?

The Court—No.

Mr. Fullerton—I should have asked you in its proper connection, Mr. Tilton, whether you did write a letter to the church or to any of its officers in order to effectuate your intent, as expressed to Mr. Beecher in that conversation, in dissolving your connection or in getting your name from the roll? A.—At a later period, Sir, I wrote, at Mr. Oliver Johnson's request, a little note, which was to quiet the scruples of Mr. Halliday.

Mr. Evarts—We don't want the matter. The note is sufficient for itself. It is of no consequence at whose request it is written.

Q.—Was that note published in your statement? A.—I have not seen that note since, Sir.

Mr. Beach—They have got it yet.

Mr. Evarts—Very likely Mr. Halliday has it.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Shearman will find it, I guess.

The Witness—My impression is, however, that that note was not written until the Summer of 1873; it had no connection with the events we have just been relating.

Mr. Fullerton [to Mr. Shearman] I will pass from that subject until you find the note, Mr. Shearman. [Mr. Evarts then handed a paper to Mr. Fullerton.]

Mr. Evarts—I suppose this would be admissible as goes toward the church, but it has no connection with this defendant.

Mr. Fullerton—The first is a letter from Oliver Johnson [reading].

A LETTER FROM OLIVER JOHNSON, AND TILTON'S REPLY.

"NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.

MY DEAR TILTON: I frequently hear it said you are a member of Plymouth Church. Whereas, I understood that you withdrew from it several years ago. Am I right or wrong? Yours truly, OLIVER JOHNSON."

The answer is dated "July 11, 1873, Brooklyn."

"MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON: You are right in your recollection. I am as much surprised as you are that anybody should consider me a member of Plymouth Church. It is now verging toward four years since I closed my connection with the church. You know I left it before leaving the *Independent*. My name is still on the record, just as an old nest clings to the tree after the bird has flown. Yours truly,

THEODORE TILTON."

There is another letter in this connection which I desire to put in, but it does not seem to be at hand.

TILTON'S DIFFICULTY AND THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

Q.—I will call your attention to another subject, Mr. Tilton. Something has been said as to a proposition to treat you differently in the *Christian Union*. Just refer back to that subject and that conversation. What was said on that subject? A.—What was said, Sir, by whom?

Q.—Mr. Beecher, when his attention was called to it? A.—I think the first I heard from Mr. Beecher on that subject was in the interview which I held with him on the cars either going to Boston or coming away from Boston, in the early part of January, 1872. At two or three times subsequent to that, during that same year 1872, and particularly toward the close of the year, in November and December, Mr. Beecher said that, in his judgment, it would be necessary to have some one in the *Christian Union*—some editor of his paper—who could handle that journal with more skill in reference to the scandal and the hitherto unkindly remarks that he had made in his paper about me, and he wanted remarks of a different character to be made; he wanted the case more wisely handled, and he said, "I can't trust any of my editors to do it. They are not friendly to you, and they don't know any of the facts in the case, and that is a great misfortune." I suggested to him that I could point out a way to remedy that difficulty. I said: "In the first place, your paper is dull and needs improving; and if you will take my office editor, who used to be with me in the *Independent*, namely, Oliver Johnson, he knows all the facts in this case, or, at least, knows the central fact—I having confessed it to him in the Summer of 1870—and if you will make him your managing editor, he will greatly improve your paper for one thing, and he will handle this matter with the necessary skill and kindness for another thing." Mr. Beecher said that that was a good suggestion, he said that he would consult with his associates in the office of the *Christian Union* about it; he afterward told me that he had consulted with them; that some of them were favorable to the idea, and some unfavorable; he reported to me from time to time for weeks the progress of the negotiation, or rather the process by which he was attempting to open the door of the *Christian Union* for Mr. Johnson as its editor, without arousing in his associates undue suspicion.

THE WAY CLEAR FOR OLIVER JOHNSON.

Finally Mr. Beecher told me that the way was clear to invite Mr. Johnson in; he asked me what compensation and what kind of arrangements I thought ought to be made; I told him that I thought that Mr. Johnson was master of his profession, was growing old, and that he ought to have $5,000 a year, and ought to have a contract by which his connection with the *Christian Union* might be continued for a term of years; I wrote that contract, and Mr. Johnson went into the *Christian Union* under that document, as its managing editor; and he is to this day, I think, under that contract.

UNFAVORABLE CHARACTER OF THE ARTICLES IN THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

Mr. Fullerton—Something was said at one time, Mr. Tilton, about the unfavorable character of some articles in the *Christian Union* toward you; when was that? A.—At various times during the year 1872. Mr. Beecher spoke to me of the difficulties which he had in his office. There was a disposition, he said, on the part of some gentlemen in his office, to make flings at me; that he generally succeeded in keeping them out of the paper; that he had told his associates that they must not do such things, but they crept into the paper, and, as his continual prohibition of them might arouse the suspicion of his associates, that was one reason why he wanted a managing editor who could be relied upon.

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Mr. Fullerton—I call your attention to an extract from the *Christian Union*, page 337, and ask you what preceded the publication of it between you and Mr. Beecher? A.—After Mr. Bowen paid to me the $7,000 which the arbitrators awarded under the contract, Mr. Claflin asked me, or perhaps Mr. Moulton asked me as coming from Mr. Claflin, whether or not I would sign a document to the effect that if Mr. Bowen took back all the charges which he had made against Mr. Beecher, I would cease to circulate those charges; I said that I would do so with the greatest pleasure, because I considered that every accusation set afloat against him would in the long run add weight to the accusations which might arise against Mrs. Tilton. A paper was drawn, indeed had been drawn on the day of the arbitration, or on the day before, and a day or two after the arbitration that paper, with some changes—changes made at my suggestion, with a view to make clear the point just stated—

Mr. Evarts—Never mind the reasons.

Mr. Tilton—I signed that paper.

Mr. Fullerton—Do you now refer to the tripartite agreement? A.—I do, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—What preceded the publication of that extract from the *Christian Union?*

MR. BOWEN MAKING PUBLIC REPARATION.

After Mr. Bowen on that evening drew his check to pay me the money, which he did on the spot, he said to me that he had never entertained any—(I beg pardon for not addressing the jury)—he said to me that he had never entertained any unfriendly feelings toward me, and if I had supposed he had any he was mistaken, and that he desired to make any public reparation which I thought proper; I told him that I desired the publication, in a subsequent issue of the *Independent*, of a little note of mine and of some proper answer on his part; he said he would make such a publication; he did make such a publication; in addition to that publication he sent to me two private notes, taking back—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—It does not matter about the contents of them.

Mr. Fullerton—Don't give the contents of the notes, Mr. Tilton.

Witness—I can give you the notes.

Mr. Evarts—That depends.

Witness—All this was published in Mr. Bowen's paper, either on the first week or the second; at all events, it was the first issue that followed the arbitration. A very highly—

Mr. Evarts—Oh, well, you need mind that.

Mr. Fullerton—I will give it in evidence.

Witness—In Mr. Beecher's paper of the week following he took out what Mr. Bowen had had published in the *Independent* and copied it into the *Christian Union*, and he accompanied it with notes to my justification or vindication.

Q.—The article now before you is the commentary of the *Christian Union* on that publication? A.—Yes, Sir; I now hold it in my hand.

Mr. Fullerton—Hand it to me. I now propose to read it.

Mr. Evarts said that the statement of the witness was that the publication in the *Independent* was the text upon which the article in the *Christian Union* was based, and he wanted both together.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not the opinion of the *Christian Union* but the opinion of Mr. Beecher that I care about. It is the expression of his opinion irrespective of that article, although that was the pretext for it in regard to Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—The transaction, if it be given in a publication, is to be given in its own entire dimensions, that we may benefit by it on the one side and the other.

The Court—In other words, you think the *Independent* should be put in as well as the *Christian Union?*

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—There is no objection to it, Sir, at all.

The Court—Read this part first, Sir, and then the other you can read afterward.

Mr. Fullerton—I read this part now, Sir.

Mr. Beach—I suppose, your Honor, it is not to be ruled out because we put in what Mr. Beecher says.

Mr. Evarts—I desire now to know whether you agree to put it in or not. I go on that; it is my objection.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't agree that I will put it in, because I don't know that we will find it. I have never seen it. I never saw the commentaries of the *Christian Union* on the subject of the *Independent* article, but we want to prove the opinion Mr. Beecher expressed in regard to Mr. Tilton.

The Court—I think it will be well to put it in afterward, when it is found.

Mr. Beach here made some observation which was inaudible at the reporter's table.

Witness—The article in the *Independent* to which you refer is partly copied on the page of the article before you.

Mr. Evarts—That makes it still more important that we should have the whole of it.

The Court—I think that is so.

BEECHER'S OPINION OF TILTON.

Mr. Fullerton read the following from the *Christian Union* of April 17, 1872:

"This honorable testimony from Mr. Bowen [says Mr. Beecher] ought to clear away the misconceptions which have shaded the path of this brilliant young writer. *We have never parted with our faith that time would reconquer for Theodore Tilton the place in journalism, literature, and reform to which his talents and past services entitle him.* * * * Upon this testimony of the estimation in which his principles and character are held by a wise and strong man, who was closely associated with him for fifteen years in the conduct of the *Independent* the public must needs put aside prejudices of judgment which they have permitted to cloud this young orator and writer. Those who know him best are the most sure that he is *honest in his convictions, as he is fearless in their utterance, and that he is manly and straightforward in the ways in which he works for what seems to him best for man and for society.*

We trust that the gold in the *Golden Age* will not grow dim, but that, dropping its drops in the refining fires, it will shine with the lustre of gold seven times refined and purified."

Q.—Do you recollect an occasion when Mr. Beecher dined at Mr. Moulton's house, when you were present? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect when it occurred? A.—I can't fix the precise date: if anybody knows the date at which I spoke at the Academy of Music, I can fix it; it was the evening of that day.

Mr. Fullerton—It was the evening of that day? A.—Yes, it was the evening of that day.

Q.—It was in the autumn, in the month of October, 1872? A.—Yes, Sir.

BEECHER'S SILVER WEDDING.

Q.—Do you recollect anything that occurred at that dinner? A.—The only feature of the occasion that can have reference to the subject now in hand is this: Mr. Beecher said to me either that he was going to have or had had a silver wedding in his church—the celebration of the twenty-fifth year of his ministry; I don't remember whether it had just passed or was just to come; at all events it was still fresh; it was the topic then in his mind, and he brought it to my attention; he spoke to me about his popularity and the strength of his friends and his friendship—of his coming to the acme of his life; and he said to me also that it was a great delight to him to hear that I had gone during the Summer at the head of troops of friends, likewise resuming my public career; he said to me that he had noticed, however, in human affairs that when men were at the point of their prosperity they sometimes were nearest to their downfall, and he asked me if I thought there was any particular pressing and imminent danger in our own case.

TILTON RECOMMENDED BEECHER TO RESIGN.

I said to Mr. Beecher on that occasion that I had a suggestion to make to him, which perhaps would not come with a good grace from me, nevertheless, I did in the interest of Elizabeth and future peace; I said to him: "You have terminated, or are to terminate, with great honor, the twenty-fifth year of your ministry; it is a good time for you to resign; you can hope for nothing better in this world than the honor you have achieved. You are writing a life of Christ, the second volume is not yet completed, and you will have a good excuse to go to the Holy Land. It can be known to all the world that you have gone to see with your own eyes the footprints of the Master, in writing the *Life of Christ*, and if you now resign, it will be a fitting time to do so. And such a resignation—which heretofore would have been accompanied with suspicion, will be now, in my judgment, the surest way to provide peace for the future. I do not ask you to do it, but I am under the apprehension that something will arise—where there are so many curious eyes prying into our secrets, so many gossiping tongues talking of our affairs—I fear that something will arise to make it dangerous for you to continue longer in the pulpit, and you will never have such an opportunity to resign with the world's good opinion as now. I ask you to think of it." That was the substance of what I said; he said he thought the suggestion was a good one, and would think of it; that is all I remember.

THE WOODHULL SCANDAL.

Q.—I then pass to the publication of the Woodhull scandal, so called, in November, 1872. Do you recollect the publication? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, if there was a meeting, subsequent to that publication, between yourself and Mr. Beecher, I want you to state what took place. A.—That publication was made while I was in the north part of New-Hampshire, concluding my labors in that campaign; I came home to Brooklyn on the morning of the Presidential election, which, I think, was Nov. 5; as soon as I entered the house, Mrs. Tilton, in great distress, put into my hand a copy of *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*, which was the first knowledge I had of the publication of this matter. I read it twice over as swiftly as my eyes would run up and down the columns, and I made haste to Mr. Moulton's house, and he sent for Mr. Beecher immediately; we had an interview; I was informed at that interview, either by Mr. Beecher or Mr. Moulton, I have forgotten whom—perhaps by both—that the paper had been already before the city for a week or ten days; in other words, that it had been the town talk not merely from the date of the communication, which was November 2; I was informed that it was widely circulated up and down these streets several days previous to its actual date—some time about the end of October; in other words, that it had been going up and down before the public a whole week, perhaps more, in my absence; that morning, however, was the first intimation which I had that any such publication was in existence; they informed me that they had had a talk about it, and that the best judgment at which they could arrive after these talks was that the story would be best killed by silence; and they wanted to know if I had any suggestion different from that; I do not know that I can repeat the conversation on that occasion, but the substance of it was that no other course was left than silence; but I remember that silence was determined upon, not because the story could not be denied, but because—

Mr. Evarts—No matter; we had rather have what passed.

Judge Neilson—Strike out all after—

BEECHER IN FAVOR OF SILENCE.

The Witness [interrupting]—Mr. Beecher said that the reason why at that time he felt that the best policy would be to say nothing on the subject, was that if any denial was made it would only provoke the Woodhulls to reproduce the story in some other form; that denial would not quiet them; they evidently would repeat it in one form or another, and if it was denied once it perhaps would have to be denied twice and many times; that was the reason why the policy of silence was agreed upon, not because—

Mr. Evarts—Ah! "because." No matter what was the cause. What was said will be sufficient.

Mr. Fullerton—Was there more than one meeting on that subject? A.—Yes, Sir, several.

Q.—Where did they generally take place? A.—Always at Mr. Moulton's study.

MR. BEECHER CHANGED HIS MIND.

Q.—Do you recollect anything else said by Mr. Beecher at any one of those meetings? A.—At one of those meetings a little later than that he said he had changed his mind in regard to the policy of having nothing said in public. He thought that I ought to publish a card, and he prepared a card; that card I think has been given in evidence; I told him that the objection to publishing any card by me was that I was the wrong man to say anything on the subject; that as the story connected Mrs. Tilton with him he was the proper person to publish anything if anything was to be published; I said, "The public at large will understand that I am the third party in the case; it is very natural for a husband to deny such a story concerning his wife;" that I was not the proper person either to deny or explain or do anything about it.

Q.—Look at the card now shown you, exhibit No. 32, and say whether it is the one prepared by Mr. Beecher on that occasion? A.—Yes, Sir; this is the card.

Mr. Fullerton—It is the one commencing "In an unguarded enthusiasm I hoped well of one who has proved utterly unworthy."

Q.—What became of that card? A. What became of that card?

Q.—Yes, was it published? A.—This piece of paper?

Q.—Was it published? That is what I want to get at. A.—No, Sir; I objected to it in toto.

Q.—What objections did you raise in the presence of Mr. Beecher? A.—I told Mr. Beecher that I was not the proper person to publish anything whatever on the subject; that he might do what he chose; he might deny it, and I would never contradict that denial; but that I would publish nothing, that I ought to publish nothing, and in particular I would publish no such flimsy card as that. I said to him that he knew perfectly well that my relations with Mrs. Woodhull had not been prompted by an unguarded enthusiasm; that I had gone to Mrs. Woodhull with a deliberate design to protect Elizabeth; that he had been a party to that design; that it had been no unguarded enthusiasm by him, or Mr. Moulton, or me. And I said, furthermore, "Suppose I published this card, what would the public say? they would simply say this, that Mr. Tilton's wife has been violently attacked in the public prints. What does he do in answer to that attack? He simply publishes a card vindicating himself, shaking himself free and clear from the odium attaching to him on account of his connection with Mrs. Woodhull." I said, "This is not a card in vindication of Mrs. Tilton, but in vindication of me; and the attack is on her, and no publication by my pen will answer the purpose;" and I rejected the card, and would have nothing to do with it; and I told him furthermore—and I was somewhat angry when I said it; it raised my indignation to think that he endeavored to put upon me the responsibility of meeting that Woodhull story—I told him that he was involved with Mrs. Tilton, and if her vindication was ever to come, if he was a brave man it would come from him, whatever it cost. I rolled upon him whatever responsibility was to be assumed in the case.

It being within five minutes to one o'clock, Mr. Fullerton said: Your Honor, we cannot finish another subject if we should take it up.

The court then took its usual recess till two o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The jury were in their seats at a few minutes past 2 o'clock, and all answering to their names, the examination of Mr. Tilton was proceeded with as follows:

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Reporter, what was the last question and answer?

The question was read by the stenographer.

Mr. Fullerton—I have it now.

Q.—I call your attention next, Mr. Tilton, to an interview at Mr. Moulton's house, soon after the publication of the Woodhull story, where Mr. Tracy was present. Do you recollect such an interview? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who were present at that interview? A.—Mr. Tracy, Mr. Franklin Woodruff, Mr. Francis D. Moulton, and myself.

Q.—And it took place, I believe, in the study of Mr. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What occurred after you joined those three gentlemen?

Mr. Evarts—Is there any date given of this?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; just after the publication of the Woodhull story.

The Witness—As to the date, my impression is it was on the first Sunday night succeeding the publication of the Woodhull story, but I will not swear that was the accurate date. It took place nearly at that time.

Q.—Was it the first Sunday after your return from New-Hampshire? A.—I think it was, but at the same time I will not bind myself to that statement.

Q.—Now, please state what occurred. A.—I cannot state the whole interview—

Q.—What occurred after you joined the party, my question was? A.—I was sent for to come to Mr. Moulton's house. Mr. Moulton met me in his front room on the second story, I think, in the early part of the evening—I will not be definite as to that—and told me—

Q.—Now, you may omit that. Relate only what occurred after you came into the presence of Mr. Tracy. A.—Well, Sir, I went into the presence of Mr. Tracy—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—Your Honor will notice that this is an interview at which Mr. Beecher was not present. We object to any evidence concerning it.

The Court—The same question as was objected to in Mr. Woodruff's testimony?

Mr. Fullerton—Precisely the same, Sir, and relates to the same question.

The Court (to the witness)—State just what occurred there.

WHAT TILTON SAID TO MR. TRACY.

The Witness—I do not see how I can make intelligible to the jury what I said to Mr. Tracy, without first an explanation of how I came to say it.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, that is our misfortune then. State only what occurred. A.—I went up into the study; I there saw Mr. Tracy and Mr. Woodruff; Mr. Moulton had accompanied me into his study; I was the first to speak, and I said, as nearly as I can recollect: "Mr. Tracy, this whole interview is without my consent and against my protest; I have not authorized you in any way, to any party, to be the custodian of any of the facts in this case; I now learn that some of them have been communicated to you, and that you are to bear the rest and examine the papers; I have not been consulted and I protest; but," I said, "as the case has gone so far, and Mr. Moulton informs me, by Mr. Beecher's advice, and Mr. Woodruff's and his own, you have been taken, without my knowledge, into consultation in this case, I want to exact from you a pledge and promise in advance." He said, "What is it?" I said, "I am not a lawyer, Sir, and do not understand the etiquette of your profession, but I want you either as a lawyer or gentleman to give me your word of honor that if Mr. Beecher and I should ever come into collision—he on one side and I on the other—you would not act as his counsel against me, and I will not consult with you unless you give me that pledge."

MR. TRACY GAVE HIM THE REQUIRED PLEDGE.

He said: "Mr. Tilton, I give you that pledge both as a lawyer and as a gentleman." I said, "Very well," and then proceeded to the interview.

Q.—Now, Sir, what occurred further at that consultation? A.—The first incident which I remember distinctly was the handing over to Mr. Tracy by Mr. Moulton of the document now in evidence, and known as the letter of contrition—in other words, Mr. Beecher's communication to me through Mr. Moulton, dated Jan. 1, 1871.

Q.—Did he peruse it? A.—Did Mr. Tracy peruse it?

Q.—Yes. A.—Yes, Sir; he held it in his hand; it consisted of three sheets; he read one and put that on the bottom, and then the other and put that under the bottom, and then the other; and I think he read it, in that way, four or five times over, and at the conclusion of it he laid it down on the table and said: "Great God! I have never known anything like this." And he said, A man who could dictate such a paper as this, and express so much grief and heart-break, has already been punished enough, and he ought not to be exposed to the world.

Q.—What further occurred at that interview that you recollect?

MR. TRACY ADMIRED LYING.

A.—Mr. Tracy told me that it was a case which ought to be very summarily treated. He said he had told Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Moulton to tell me that, while in the ordinary affairs of life lying was not advisable, but was reprehensible, yet, this was a case in which the truth ought to be denied, and that lying was right. He said, furthermore, "I trust that statement, Mr. Tilton, will be denied, particularly to you, as I have said to them, for the reason that, if the facts in this case are ever made public, if the story is ever confirmed, it will not only ruin Mr. Beecher and your wife—of course," said he, "it will ruin them—but it will also ruin you, for the world will never forgive you for having condoned your wife's crime."

Q.—Well, Sir, if you recollect anything further at that interview will you please State it? A.—Mr. Woodruff was very emphatic in his prohibition to Mr. Moulton's—or what appeared to be Mr. Moulton's—proposition, to publish a card of denial. I do not remember distinctly how much of the previous interview—how much of the earlier portion of the interview at which I was not present, was communicated to me. I remember most distinctly Mr. Tracy's remarks, because he was, at the time, a mere stranger to me, or almost a stranger. The upshot of the interview was—

Mr. Evarts, (interrupting)—We don't want the upshot of the interview.

The Witness, (continuing)—That silence was the only course to be pursued.

Mr. Fullerton—What reply did you make, if any, to the observation of Mr. Tracy that it would ruin Mr. Beecher, your wife, and yourself in case this thing was ever promulgated? A.—I told him that I was perfectly well aware what this proposition was for; that my great solicitude was for Mrs. Tilton; that as for the others they were men, and might take their chances; exposure would not be utter ruin to them as it would be to her. My whole anxiety was for Mrs. Tilton.

MRS. HOOKER THREATENS TO COME TO BROOKLYN.

Mr. Fullerton—Do you recollect, Mr. Tilton, that Mr. Beecher came to your presence and brought some correspondence, some letters from another person? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect when it was? A.—I am able to identify the date by reference to the proximity of that occurrence to the death or funeral, I have forgotten which, but it was either, of Horace Greeley—it was in the latter end of November or the beginning of December.

Q.—'72? A.—'72.

Q.—Where did the interview take place? A.—At the same familiar spot where the others were held—in Mr. Moulton's study, in the second story of his house.

Q.—Who were present? A.—Mr. Beecher, Mr. Moulton, and myself.

Q.—And what occurred? A.—What occurred? The substance of what occurred, was this. Mr. Beecher brought a number of letters, a handful of writings, by his sister, Mrs. Hooker, saying that Mrs. Hooker had threatened to come down to Brooklyn—

Mr. Evarts—Did the letters say so or did he?

Mr. Fullerton—The answer refers to Mr. Beecher—

The Court—Mr. Beecher presented Mrs. Hooker's letters—

Mr. Evarts—I want to know what the answer means. I know what he said.

Mr. Fullerton—And have I not a right to say what his answer is?

Mr. Evarts—I found no fault with his answer, but I have a right to understand a witness as he goes on, and when he says something which applies to either speech or letters, I want to know which it is.

The Court—Certainly.

Mr. Fullerton—I think there can be no misunderstanding as to the meaning of the term, and I quoted it so. The word "saying" refers not to the letters but to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—Exactly what I asked.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the reason I quoted it.

Mr. Tilton—Am I to begin again?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, if you please.

Mr. Tilton—Mr. Beecher came into Mr. Moulton's study about the time I have mentioned—I think it was between the death and the burial of Horace Greeley—saying, with a good deal of excitement of manner, and holding out some papers which he said he had received from Mrs. Hooker, that his sister had threatened to come down to Brooklyn, invade his pulpit, and read from the desk the confession of his criminal relations with Mrs. Tilton before the whole congregation; he said, "What shall I do?" and he showed Mr. Moulton and me the letters; Mr. Moulton read them; I read them; Mr. Beecher said, "What do you think of the condition of a man who gets such letters as these from a member of his own family?" and he expressed profound depression, great agitation and excitement, and he repeatedly asked, "What is to be done? Is there no end of trouble and complication?" Mr. Moulton asked me what I thought ought to be done.

TILTON SAW MRS. HOOKER, AND STOPPED THE MISCHIEF.

After some reflection, I said, "Give me the letters and I will go and see Mrs. Hooker, and I will stop this mischief;" and I took the letters, and I saw Mrs. Hooker, and I stopped the mischief.

Mr. Fullerton—Did anything occur in the matter of carrying out the threat on the part of Mrs. Hooker? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did you see Mrs. Hooker? A.—I saw her at the residence—I do not know how far your Honor permits the mentioning of names of third persons.

Mr. Fullerton—Never mind the name; where was it? A.—In the City of New-York, at the house of a friend.

Mr. Fullerton—How long after the interview?

Mr. Evarts—There is not the slightest objection on our part to the mentioning of names.

The Court—In this case it seems to be immaterial.

Mr. Tilton—I have refrained from mentioning names because I do not think it right; too many names of ladies have been dragged into this controversy.

The Court—That will do.

Mr. Fullerton—How long after the interview did you see Mrs. Hooker?

Mr. Evarts—Now, that carries aspersion upon a lady. The fact that Mrs. Hooker was an inmate of her house assumes an aspersion. No aspersion comes from Mrs. Hooker being there.

The Court—I can see none such.

Mr. Tilton—Shall I give the name?

Mr. Fullerton—Just one moment, Mr. Tilton.

The Court—The lady who occupied the house can be named when you cross-examine. It is immaterial.

Mr. Evarts—Very likely it is immaterial; but it should not be coupled with the question of delicacy, as the witness does. He says too many ladies names have been mentioned already. They have been ladies on the other side, not on our side.

Mr. Beach—That is quite a mistake, Sir; quite a mistake.

Mr. Fullerton—A grave one. The gentleman almost provokes me to say something which he will not like.

The Court—Do not get provoked.

Mr. Fullerton—I will not. I say that it was very proper to withhold that lady's name, because it was not necessary.

Mr. Evarts—But it was not proper to couple it with the implication that the other names had been such that we regretted them.

Mr. Beach—It was entirely on the ground of delicacy that the name was omitted.

Mr. Evarts—We want no delicacy shown us.

The Court—The difficulty with the court, gentlemen, is that you are both right on this occasion. [Laughter.] Go on, Mr. Fullerton.

Q.—How long was that interview with Mrs. Hooker?

Witness—How long was that interview with Mrs. Hooker?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. A.—I should say perhaps an hour or more.

Q.—Did you see her more than once? A.—I saw her only once on that business; I met her at Mr. Greeley's funeral by accident.

Q.—Did you communicate to Mr. Beecher the result or the substance of the interview you had to Mr. Beecher? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—How soon after the interview took place? A.—Well, I don't know whether it was that or the next day; it was as soon after as convenient.

Q.—Without stating what the interview was, what did Mr. Beecher say in regard to it? A.—I don't remember the phraseology he used.

Mr. Evarts—How can that be material when he does not know what he is replying to?

The Court—It may be difficult, perhaps, to see its materiality now; we may be able to tell after we receive it.

Q.—What was the substance of what he said? A.—The substance was that he was profoundly thankful that he had escaped a great danger that menaced him from a member of his own family.

Q.—Now, was there any other meeting with Mr. Beecher? A.—He made certain other remarks about that member of his family that I don't think ought to be repeated here now.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't want that; I only want the material parts of it.

MR. EVARTS PROTESTS AGAINST ASPERSIONS.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, we don't like this aspersion of innuendo and suppression, as I frequently have had occasion to say that topics which are not proper to be introduced should be left out altogether.

The Court—Yes; the counsel says he does not wish to interrogate him on that subject.

Mr. Evarts—He has accompanied it with suggestions that they are suppressed on some ground of delicacy.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir, that is the ground—that is the reason we suppress it, we avow.

Mr. Evarts—But that carries an aspersion with it.

Mr. Beach—Very well; we can't help it; it is true. The witness is responsible for any expressions that you don't ask for. We ask what questions we deem proper; but this idea that we are to be lectured every time we leave out immaterial and impertinent matter which we think not necessary and which may reflect on others, we are tired of hearing it, Sir. We exercise our right to do what we please in a proper examination of the witness, and if we fail to omit certain matters we do it because we don't wish to say anything unnecessary or offensive.

Mr. Evarts—Then I say the only proper rule of examination for counsel is to omit the introduction of the evidence, and not to bring it in and suppress it after the aspersion is made concerning it.

Mr. Beach—Very well, Sir; we will be guided by our own sense of propriety in this matter. We ask for a portion of an interview, and we say we omit the rest, because we do not unnecessarily desire to reflect upon or injure the feelings of anybody.

Mr. Evarts—That is the point, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir, and if the gentleman has other ideas of propriety he can practice them.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Sir, we submit there is no right of counsel to say that he suppresses a statement because it will be injurious to the defendant.

Mr. Beach—I did not say to the defendant.

Mr. Evarts—It has been said in this very discussion.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir.

The Court—He did not say it was injurious to the defendant. All I can say is, that the counsel examining the witness in reference to an interview may interrogate him, eliciting so much of the interview as is material, leaving the rest out.

Mr. Evarts—That there is no dispute about, if your Honor please.

The Court—Well, the question can be put without characterizing it; nothing can be gained by characterizing it.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not a characterization at all, Sir; we omit it simply.

The Court—Well proceed.

BEECHER SUGGESTS A COURSE TO COUNTERACT THE WOODHULL SCANDAL.

Mr. Fullerton, (resuming the examination)—I want to call your attention Mr. Tilton to an occurence after the publication of the Woodhull and Claflin scandal, of some proposition to counteract it; do you recollect such an interview or such a meeting? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—State please, when it took place as near as you can recollect? A.—To the best of my recollection, about a fortnight, more or less, after my interview with Mrs. Hooker and the suppression of her intended publication. Mr. Beecher came to Mr. Moulton's store and I was present, and he said that in his judgment, the time had passed when silence concerning the Woodhull scandal was a wise policy, that there was so much clamor on the part of the public, as manifested in the press, so much inquiry in his church and among his congregation, so many demands made upon him by his friends, that the pressure was getting to be unendurable. He said he thought at that late day, which was five or six weeks after the publication on Nov. 2, he said he thought that no card of denial would then answer, and that a plan might be devised to explain to the public, to give to the press what might have been, what the public might regard as, the true nucleus of the scandal, and his suggestion was this; I remember he said people argue in this way, not that the story is true because these accusations have been made against him, but they say where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, and although that is not true something must be true; in other words that under the surface of the story, as published, there must be something of a black, of a damnable character; now, he said, suppose we shall appeal to that sentiment in the community; suppose, for instance, that some reputable newspaper, speaking semi-officially, is authorized by the parties in the case—say the New-York *Tribune*—should publish an editorial article to the effect that there was some ground for Mrs. Woodhull's publication—not the ground which she stated, but that ground existed in certain stories which Mr. Bowen had told a year or two previous against Mr. Beecher, and which Mr. Bowen himself had, in a written instrument published six months before, on April 2, 1872, retracted. "Now," said he, "suppose we get some editorial utterance, not signed by our own name, to the effect that there were these grounds for these stories. Let that be stated, and let us cut from the tripartite agreement the section which Mr. Bowen signed, retracting these stories, and let us put that into the newspapers, which will satisfy public curiosity. People will say, "Well, we knew that there was something in the Woodhull story, and we now know exactly the truth. It is a collection of stories which Mr. Bowen has told and which Mr. Bowen has retracted." Mr. Beecher suggested that as a device, in the middle of December, 1872, to meet and counteract the Woodhull case.

TILTON CONSIDERED IT A FATAL POLICY.

Q.—What did you reply to that suggestion? A.—Mr. Beecher asked Mr. Moulton's opinion on the subject, and Mr. Moulton turned and said, "Theodore, what is your opinion on the subject?" I said, "My opinion is that it will be a fatal policy." Mr. Beecher asked, "Why?" I said, "In the first place, Mr. Bowen did not willingly sign the tripartite covenant, and he has always said since to his friends, making no hesitation in the statement that he did not retract anything, that that covenant was 'so drawn that you could drive a coach and four through it;' that the retraction was no retraction, any lawyer could pick it to pieces; he had signed it at Mr. Claflin's request, and that it was no denial. I said, furthermore, that if Mr. Bowen was the same man then that I had known him to be in years previous—and I thought I knew him as well as any other man did, for I had served with him fifteen years—I said: "If you drive Mr. Bowen to the wall, and he has got any evidence in his possession against you, he will turn and fight, and he may strike you a death-blow before you are aware." I said: "Beware how you crowd Mr. Bowen, unless you are sure he has got no evidence." Then followed a discussion as to whether Mr. Bowen had any evidence. Mr Beecher said Mr. Bowen could not possibly bring any evidence against him of any of the general charges he had made; the only danger he apprehended was that in a particular case there might be some scrap of writing—he did not know whether there was. Then followed an interview which, I think, I have no right to detail.

Q.—Do not mention that interview—an interview in the third person? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That leads me to December, 1872. A.—Pardon me, Sir; we were already in December.

Q.—Well, later in December. If you recollect what occurred at that interview, you can mention it. What else occurred at that interview? A.—I have my doubts whether I have a right to state it; the substance of it was that a request was made to me by Mr. Beecher to ascertain—

Q.—No, I do not want that; anything else, omitting that. A.—No, Sir.

MRS. TILTON'S LETTER TO DR. STORRS.

Q.—I call your attention to a later date in December, in which a letter of Mrs. Tilton, to Dr. Storrs, was under consideration. Do you recollect such a letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Relate what occurred at that time. A.—Toward the close of December I had an interview with Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton, at which a discussion was held as to the propriety and feasibility of publishing a statement which I had meanwhile devised with a view to offset and confront the Woodhull case. The subsequent stages of that interview I see no way of making plain except by a narrative of the facts which intervened.

Q.—State nothing except when Mr. Beecher was present. A.—I told Mr. Beecher that that suggestion that he had made a few weeks before, or a few days before—perhaps a fortnight before—as to introducing the tripartite covenant, or a section of it, into a proposed card to the public, had led me to consider the propriety of publishing—or at all events of writing—a story at some considerable length, including that covenant and including certain other documents now in the case, all which, taken together, might give to the public some satisfactory solution of the original Woodhull scandal, without at the same time confessing the whole truth. I told him that the suggestion of publishing a portion of that covenant had inspired me to the preparation of a document in which the entire covenant should be included, together with other papers. I told him, furthermore, that I had consulted on that subject with Rev. Dr. Storrs, of this city; I had gone to him as a good man, a calm man, and a wise man to ascertain what, in his judgment, the public sentiment of Brooklyn required at my hands in this business, and that Dr. Storrs had advised me to act calmly, to put together the facts, the papers, and documents in the shape of a new statement and proofs, and then submit them to him, and after I had written him the facts in that accurate shape he would give me the best judgment that he could form. I told Mr. Beecher that in pursuance of that suggestion I had once or twice seen Dr. Storrs, and that on one of the occasions I had requested Mrs. Tilton to go with me, but that she had preferred not to do so, but had written a statement, or letter, which I had shown to Dr. Storrs, and I had included that letter thus written by Mrs. Tilton to Dr. Storrs—that I had included it in the proposed statement to be made for the public.

Q.—In this connection I want to prove by you—to identify, rather, the paper already in proof. I refer to the statement No. 57.

Mr. Fullerton here looked among his papers for the one in question.

Mr. Beach (*sotto voce*)—You can do that after he gets through.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—You may go on with the narrative, then, Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—The last you said was that you had included that letter in your statement.

Q.—I will ask you this question: Do you refer to Elizabeth's letter dated Dec. 14, 1872, commencing "Prompted by my duty, I hereby testify?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very well, go on. A.—Mr. Beecher uttered an exclamation somewhat to this effect—I think in these identical words: "Oh, Theodore, of all men in the world I wish that you had kept clear of Dr. Storrs." I told him that I had gone to Dr. Storrs because I thought that no man in the City of Brooklyn more thoroughly understood the sentiment of the Christian community here, and that he never had been an intimate friend of mine, and that I would get from him not partisan advice, but cool judgment; and I said to him, furthermore, "Why should you object to my having gone to Dr. Storrs? I have always supposed that for twenty-five years he has been one of your most intimate friends." "Oh," said he, "that is just the reason I object to your going there; I shall never be able to meet Dr. Storrs again on that account." Mr. Moulton asked me to read to Mr. Beecher the proposed document. I told him that I had not completed it—that it was completed to this extent: the frame-work was written, but that it included documents, and wherever a document was to be inserted, as I did not have the original and in some cases not copies, I could not give him a very clear idea of the document itself. I said, "for instance, I have no copy of the tripartite covenant; that I must get from Mr. Claflin, but." I said, "I will read to you part of it, and if you can stand that, you can stand the rest;" so I took from my pocket the original letter of Mrs. Tilton, a copy of which I expected to embody in the document, and I read that to Mr. Beecher, and after I had read it to him he turned to me and said: "This will kill me; you need not read any more." and I instantly determined not to print or publish it. That was between Christmas and New Year's; I think it was the day after Christmas; that is my impression now.

LETTER TO A COMPLAINING FRIEND.

I went home that night and prepared in conjunction with Mrs. Tilton a little card, reading it to her—a card subsequently known as the "letter to a complaining friend." That was published, I think, on the 27th of December, and greatly to my chagrin it had some ugly comments prefixed to in the Brooklyn *Eagle*. Mrs. Tilton, who had joined with me in that card—

Mr. Evarts—Well—

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—Omit that. If Mr. Beecher said anything in regard to that letter, give it. A.—I told him the reason I had published it, thinking it would conduce to peace, but that Mrs. Tilton was greatly disturbed by the comments which that card had elicited, and that she had asked me whether it would not be best to deny the whole story out and out, and she suggested, and this I communicated to Mr. Beecher, that the true policy ought to have been in the beginning to have denied the story; that she thought us all foolish for not having denied it, and that, though time had elapsed, yet it was not too late yet to deny it; and she wanted to write a denial on her own account, and wanted Mr. Beecher to co-operate in that denial; I told her that anything she wanted done she might do on her own responsibility; and I think on the 28th of December—

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—You told this to Mr. Beecher that you had told her?

MRS. TILTON WROTE A CARD OF DENIAL.

The Witness—Yes, Sir. And on the 28th or 29th of December she wrote a card, which I produced to Mr. Beecher, and in producing it I said to him that it was her request that he should write a similar card of denial. This interview was at Mr. Moulton's house, I think on the last day of the year, or one of the last days of the year; very near the last day of the year; and Mr. Beecher said that if I would never turn back upon him, he would join with Mrs. Tilton in making a denial; "but," he said, "it would be idle for me to deny this story, leaving you at any time to publish my letter to you through Mr. Moulton;" he said "If you will give me your word of honor that you will never, under any circumstances, make my denial of no effect, I will join in such a card." I told him that he would never have anything to fear from me, except he should himself become the aggressor, and that in that case I would defend myself at all hazards; but if the peace was to be kept, it was in his power to keep it. Mr. Beecher then sat at Mr. Moulton's table and wrote a card, and after he wrote it he dictated it to me, and I have a phonographic copy of it; I have never seen it in print. It was a card the object of which—

Mr. Fullerton—No, I must put it in evidence. Will you produce it? (To Mr. Beecher's counsel.)

Mr. Shearman—Suppose he [the witness] reads a few lines.

Mr. Beach—No; we call for the card.

Mr. Shearman—Just enough to identify it; we do not know whether it is the same thing; we do not know what is in his notes.

Mr. Beach—We call upon you for the original paper.

Mr. Evarts—We want to know what copy that is you have.

Mr. Fullerton—It is the denial prepared by Mr. Beecher at that time, and exists, I believe, in your possession, in his handwriting.

Mr. Morris—That is the one we want. You know which one we want, Mr. Shearman; you understand it perfectly well.

Mr. Shearman (handing paper to Mr. Fullerton)—See if that is the paper.

Mr. Fullerton—No; that is not the one, Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Shearman—That is exactly what I would like to know.

Mr. Fullerton—That is what I am telling you.

Mr. Evarts—It is marked for identification, Exhibit D 41.

The Court—If the witness could read the first line we could tell.

Mr. Fullerton—There is but one paper of that kind, Sir, and they know where it is.

The Witness—It was here in court the other day, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—And reference has been had to it.

Mr. Beach, (handing paper to witness)—The witness can soon tell us whether that is the paper.

The Witness, (looking at paper)—No, Sir; that is not it.

Mr. Beach, (to counsel)—This is not the one, gentlemen. (To the witness)—Did you look at the inside of it? (The witness again examined the paper, and compared it with his stenographic notes.)

Mr. Evarts—It is the letter we had marked for identification and tried to get in evidence, but it wasn't proved.

Mr. Beach—We are aiding the counsel to get it in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—Certainly.

Mr. Fullerton—(to the witness)—Is that the paper? A.—Yes, Sir; that is the paper.

Mr. Fullerton—When I said, your Honor, that it was not the paper, I did not observe that there were two documents on the sheet. The inside of the paper I had not seen. I now offer it in evidence.

BEECHER'S DENIAL.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1872.

I solemnly deny the scandalous charges made against me and Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton; especially and emphatically I deny that there has been any criminal connection between us, or any color of reason for such a charge. My acquaintance with Mrs. Tilton has inspired me with the highest esteem for her modesty, propriety, and womanly grace. I authorize her, her husband and children, to make use of this declaration.

I desire to state in addition that Mr. Tilton, during the whole of this shameful scandal, has uniformly spoken in the highest terms of his wife, and has shown to me the highest proofs of friendship. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Witness—The expression I have here is—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—No matter about that copy.

The Witness (continuing)—I recognize the error, because Mr. Beecher put in that phrase about Mrs. Tilton at my request, and I desire it to be read correctly.

Mr. Evarts—You cannot correct an original paper by a copy, your Honor.

The Court—The suggestion is that it was not read correctly?

Mr. Evarts—I don't know about that. It may not have been read correctly.

Mr. Tilton, (Looking at the paper)—It is a mistake.

Mr. Fullerton, (looking at the paper)—I read it correctly, Sir.

[Paper marked Exhibit D, 74.]

Mr. Fullerton—Now go on with the narration as to what occurred at the time of the preparation of the letter just referred to.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Fullerton, was Mr. Moulton present at the time this was written?

Mr. Fullerton, (to witness)—You may answer that question, Mr. Tilton.

The Witness—Mr. Moulton was present at the early part of this interview. He was very busy that morning, and stated that he would have to leave us. Mr. Beecher sat at the table and wrote this card, prefixed to it a little private note to Mr. Moulton, which you have not read, and of which I have a copy, however, the object of which was to form a part of the card.

Mr. Fullerton—Where is that letter?

The Witness—The two notes together formed a part of the same card.

Mr. Fullerton—I will read that.

BEECHER WRITES A DENIAL TO MOULTON.

MY DEAR MR. MOULTON: I promptly comply with your suggestion of giving an explicit denial of the stories which connect my name criminally with Mrs. Tilton. The very thought of having to say anything to clear her fair fame shocks me, and I have hitherto acted under advice in refraining. Very truly, yours,
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Witness—After Mr. Beecher wrote the card

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—This card?

The Witness—That paper just read. After Mr. Beecher had written that paper—the two notes—he asked me if I thought it would be satisfactory. I told him I would rather have Mrs. Tilton's opinion on the subject, and that I would send for her. It so happened that just at that time Mr. Frank Carpenter called at the house, and I requested him as a favor to me to go to my house and bring Mrs. Tilton. Carpenter went around to my house and brought Mrs. Tilton to that interview.

THE CARD SATISFACTORY TO MRS. TILTON.

This card was read to her and it was entirely satisfactory to her. Mr. Moulton was absent—had gone to the river front. Mr. Beecher said that he would take the card he had written and consider it during the day. In the evening I asked Mr. Moulton if he had seen Mr. Beecher, and what had become of the card. He said he had not seen Mr. Beecher and had heard nothing of it. I made another and similar inquiry the next day and the next, but nothing ever came of the card.

Q.—It was not published? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—State whether Mrs. Tilton prepared a card at that time. A.—She prepared a card the day before, which I brought that morning and exhibited to Mr. Beecher, as being Mrs. Tilton's wish—that card is also in evidence—and Mrs. Tilton's desire was that he should prepare a companion card, so that his and hers should appear together.

Q.—Look at that paper, Exhibit D, 44, and say whether it is the card prepared by Mrs. Tilton. A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—And which he brought there?

Mr. Fullerton—And which you brought and exhibited to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, if anything was said upon that occasion as to your joining in such a card, I want you to state what it was. A.—Nothing was said to me about my joining in such a card. Mr. Beecher said to me on going away that there was only one danger in publishing his card, which was that on some future occasion if he and I should have a disagreement and I should publish his letter to me—

Mr. Evarts—You have already stated that.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—Go on.

The Witness (continuing)—This card would put him at a disadvantage before the public—that the card would convict him in his subsequent life.

TILTON WILLING THAT THE CARDS SHOULD BE PUBLISHED.

Q.—Did you say anything to them about publishing these cards upon their own responsibility, and if so, what was it? A.—I said I was perfectly willing that they should publish the cards, and I told Mr. Beecher the only possibility of his coming into collision with me, or I into collision with him, would be in consequence of some injustice on his part toward me; I should never lift my hand except in self-defense, and if he should refrain from striking me I should never do him any harm.

MR. BEECHER SUGGESTS TO CUT THE TRIPARTITE COVENANT IN TWO.

During that month, in 1872, the public pressure put upon me in reference to Mrs. Woodhull's story was utterly beyond the power of any language to describe. Every newspaper throughout the land was demanding that some explanation should be made—that Mr. Beecher should make it; that Mr. Moulton should make it; that I should make it; that all of us should make it. There was a pressure in the City of Brooklyn, in the church, everywhere—

The Court—That answers the question; you need not go on.

Mr. Fullerton—What did Mr. Beecher say as to the question of doing something? A.—I have already mentioned, I think, that about a fortnight after the interview Mr. Beecher suggested that we should cut the tripartite agreement in two, put all the blame of all that had happened upon Mr. Bowen, and let him fight it out alone.

Mr. Fullerton—And this letter rose out of the same emergency? A.—Yes; I will say also, that during the month of December I prepared another proposed statement, as the long document—styled technically, the true story (but it was not true, but false)—as Mr. Beecher said that he could not bear the publication of that—it would kill him, and as the card to the "complaining friend" only excited the very comment which it was designed to suppress, I prepared another statement, a private letter to a friend out West. It has been put in, I think, in evidence; it was prepared on the very last day of the year, or the last day but one, at any rate; it was written with a view to ushering in the new year.

Mr. Evarts—This general talk must be struck out.

The Court—Yes, the irrelevant part may be struck out.

Mr. Fullerton—I want to ask you whether this story entitled a true story and a letter to a complaining friend and the letter out West, as it may be called, were all prepared during the emergency growing out of the public pressure. A.—They were written within ten or fifteen days, when the whole community were hounding us, and we were seeking to make some explanation that would not destroy us all.

THE LETTER TO MR. BOWEN.

Mr. Fullerton—I want to call your attention to the publication of the letter to Mr. Bowen, which you prepared Jan. 1, 1871; the publication was in the *Eagle*, or in the Sunday paper; its name is—

The Court—We had no Sunday paper at that time.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, there was the *Sunday Press*.

Mr. Tilton—That letter was published in the Brooklyn *Sunday Press*, April 20, 1873.

Mr. Fullerton—That is in evidence. How long after its publication did you see it? A.—The next night, in the *Eagle*.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you take the paper at the time? A.—The *Sunday Press?*

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. A.—No, I do not think that I ever saw that copy of that paper.

Q.—Who drew your attention to the letter? A.—I saw it in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Q.—It was extracted then where you saw it? A.—Yes.

Q.—What connection did you have with the publication of that letter? A.—None.

Q.—Do you know of your own knowledge how it came to be printed? A.—Yes.

Q.—Of your own knowledge? A.—No; except what the gentlemen who published it told me.

Q.—I will ask a broader question. Did you have any connection whatever with its publication? A.—No.

Q.—Had you any knowledge of it? A.—None.

Q.—Any intimation? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Or suspicion? A.—None.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I guess that covers the ground pretty well.

Mr. Tilton—It was published to protect Mr. Kinsella against Mr. Bowen.

The Court—We don't want that.

Mr. Fullerton—No.

The Court—Mr. Stenographer, don't take that down.

Q.—Now, was there a proposed card after the publication of that letter? A.—I had proposed then a form of card for Mr. Beecher to publish, based on his form of a card of the preceding November, but I think it was never brought to Mr. Beecher's attention at all by Mr. Moulton. I drafted it and showed it to Mr. Moulton, and I think that was the end of it.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Q.—I then pass to the month of May, 1873. I believe the tripartite agreement was then published, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And what had occurred after the publication of that tripartite agreement? In the first place, I will ask you, Mr. Tilton, whether you had any connection with the publication of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you connected directly or indirectly with its publication? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you know that it was to be published? A.—I did not.

Q.—What occurred after its publication?

Witness—Do you mean between me and Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir, between you and Mr. Beecher?

Witness—The tripartite covenant was published on the morning of Decoration Day, Friday, May 30, 1873, and published with a prefix attached signed "Suffolk."

Mr. Evarts—Signed what?

Witness—Signed "Suffolk," written by Mr. Samuel Wilkeson, Mr. Beecher's business partner.

Mr. Evarts—I did not ask you about that; I asked you how it was signed.

Witness—It was signed "Suffolk."

Mr. Evarts—But you need not have mentioned who wrote it.

Witness—And the explanation why it was not published was that Mr. Bowen, who had the year previous retracted these stories, was still repeating them. The explanation was given in the paper with a prefatory note signed "Suffolk."

The Court—That speaks for itself, Mr. Tilton; we always take the papers themselves.

Q.—Have you got that letter now? A.—No, Sir; I am not my brother's keeper.

Q.—You may go on and state what occurred between you and Mr. Beecher in reference to it. A.—The tripartite covenant being in the journals Friday morning, 30th of May, 1873, was accompanied with notes in many cases to this effect, namely, that here was evidence that Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton had committed some nameless and horrible crime against Mr. Beecher, for which he had graciously pardoned us, but that in so doing he had committed an offense against society; that instead of pardoning us he should have brought us into a court of justice and have us punished for slander, and sent to jail.

Mr. Evarts—Was this what you said to Mr. Beecher?

Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—How, then, can this come in? That is part of a newspaper article.

Mr. Fullerton—State only what occurred, Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—It was part of the surrounding circumstances, and as such is receivable.

Mr. Evarts—Strike out what we object to. The question was proper enough as to what passed between him and Mr. Beecher, but his answer should be confined within the range of that question.

Mr. Fullerton—What we now state will be proper.

The Court—I think it may be stricken out, and you can renew the question some other time if you deem necessary.

Mr. Fullerton—I will put another.

Q.—What occurred between you and Mr. Beecher? A.—I went around to Mr. Moulton's house, and I told Mr. Moulton that I had on the previous evening consulted with some of my friends in New-York——

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—Was Mr. Beecher there?

Witness—He came there in a few minutes.

Mr. Evarts—After he came there it is time to refer to him, and not until then.

WHAT TILTON SAID TO BEECHER IN REFERENCE TO IT.

Q.—Commence the narration after he came there? A.—Mr. Beecher was sent for. Mr. Moulton had some conversation with him regarding the publication of this tripartite covenant; Mr. Moulton characterized it as an act of bad faith, because the tripartite covenant had been the joint property of the three signers, Mr. Bowen, Mr. Beecher, and myself, and that neither one of these signers had the right to publish it without the consent of both the others; that it had been published in an unwarrantable way, and that the criticisms it had produced were of such a character that no man could be expected to bear them and not make answer. I told Mr. Beecher that the comments which that publication had elicited in one day made it necessary that there should be a prompt and emphatic disclaimer either by him or by me—I did not care which—of any such intimation as that I had committed against him a crime when he knew that it was he who had committed against me the crime. I told him that I would not permit the public press to put me in the position of having been pardoned by him for some atrocity which was all the greater in the public imagination because it was not named, and that he must correct the impression which that publication had produced. I told him that I had, in consultation with friends on the previous evening, resolved on my method of correcting it, if my method was to be adopted, and that method would be to publish, in a brief card, Mr. Beecher's letter, now known as the letter of contrition, dated Jan. 18, 1871, with a note appended that the public would see from the above card whether I had committed a crime against Mr. Beecher, or whether Mr. Beecher had committed a crime against me; but I told him I did not wish to resort to so severe a method as that, which was the only method I could adopt if the matter of the correction was left to me. I said he had better correct it himself if he could do it in a milder way, without involving such a cost to his feelings. I had prepared a card to that effect for publication in the Brooklyn *Eagle* on that night. Mr. Moulton dissuaded me from publishing it that night, saying, "Give him a little time; let Sunday intervene; it will do on Monday, and meantime we shall have an opportunity for reflection;" I presented to Mr. Moulton a complete clean draft of the card which I had proposed, in case the responsibility of correcting that impression should devolve upon me—in case Mr. Beecher should not accept it—I presented to Mr. Moulton the form of the card which I proposed to publish in the Brooklyn *Eagle* on the following Monday, and I left it with him, to be conned over by him and for Mr. Beecher to discuss it if they could come to some conclusion about it and I left; the next incident in the matter occurred during the evening of that day.

BEECHER IN GREAT DESPONDENCY.

I went round to Mr. Moulton's house on Saturday evening; that would be May 31, 1873. I did not go up into his study, because Mr. Moul-

Continued on Sixth Page.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MIGNON (English Opera)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mme. Van Zandt, Mr. Peakes, Mr. Cayla.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—WOMEN OF THE DAY.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—AS YOU LIKE IT—Mrs. Rousby, Mr. George Clarke.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THE ROGUES OF NEW-YORK—FOUR LOVERS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

We hardly know whether or not it will be any comfort to the Democrats, in the defeat which they suffered in the House yesterday, to have the company of Mr. B. F. BUTLER. Whether they like it, or do not like it, Mr BUTLER went over to them. This is not the display of an unusual spirit with him. He has always taken with the greatest freedom any course that pleased him, however much it might contradict the professions of the Republican Party or his own, and he has acted with that party only when he thought he could advance his own ends by doing so. His action yesterday was a piece of silly bravado, but it showed how loosely the party discipline which he likes to appeal to sits on him. We only wish it sat so lightly that he would betake himself once for all to the opposition ranks.

It is announced that printed forms of subscription to the "deferred capital fund" of the new rapid-transit scheme will be distributed to-day. It is extremely desirable that the friends of the movement should come forward promptly with their subscriptions. In a matter of this kind, a great deal depends on striking while the iron is hot, and the impetus which the project receives during the first few weeks of its discussion will largely determine its ultimate measure of success. There is no reason why a million of dollars should not be subscribed during the next fortnight, and if that is done the realization of the scheme will be tolerably well assured.

Mayor WICKHAM has signed the Aldermanic resolutions under which the Sheriff's fees are fixed at the exorbitant rates first claimed by JOHN KELLY, and established through the connivance of the Tweed Board of Supervisors, County Auditor WATSON, and Controller CONNOLLY. This is rather unpleasantly suggestive of progress backward.

We scarcely like to burden the Street-cleaning Bureau with suggestions, considering that it has been very hard at work for weeks past. But if it *could* manage to do something for Fifth avenue we have no doubt that it would produce a very good impression on the public mind. At present, this great thoroughfare is in a terrible state—the stages manage to block up the "middle channel," and the sides of the street are simply impassable. The bureau has done a great deal for Broadway, as far as Union square—now let it take Fifth avenue in hand, and people will begin to think that a new era has dawned upon the City, and that the tax-payers are at last going to receive something worth having in return for their money.

A report of the evidence taken before the so-called Investigating Committee into the management of the Hebrew Benevolent Asylum, appears in the *New Era* for February. That report seems to present ample justification of the charges made against the system approved of by Mr. MEYER STERN and his colleagues on the board of management, and these charges have at least had the good effect of remedying the evils complained of. It appears that one member of the Investigating Committee declined to act because some one had reminded him that he had been a member of the Grand Jury which "whitewashed" Mr. STERN and the other Commissioners of Charities. This gentleman did not wish to be open to the charge of again "whitewashing" Mr. STERN and the officials of the asylum. Naturally enough the Investigating Committee failed to see that the Commissioners of Charities had been "whitewashed" at all.

THE SUBSIDY BILLS.

It is reported in Washington that Mr. SCOTT is prepared to withdraw his bill for a subsidy to the Texas and Pacific Railroad, in consideration of favorable reports from the committees. We fear that this is only a "blind." There are many indications that the bill will be passed, and it is certain that some of those interested in it are confident that it will go through. If it does, it will be as a part of a lot of schemes of a similar character, the supporters of which are planning a combination which they profess to believe can control Congress. We have before us a formidable pile of the bills of this kind that have been introduced, and those we have are only a part. The Texas and Pacific job fairly represents them all. Though varying somewhat in form, they have one common feature—they strike the Treasury.

It would seem as if no argument were needed to secure the unanimous opposition of the Republicans, at least, to these measures. The passage of any of them would be, from a party point of view, simply suicidal. It would make very little difference how many Republicans oppose them, if they pass. The majority will be held responsible. The Democrats will shirk all blame, and, for the most part, will escape it, even if a majority of them are implicated. That is the way it turned out in the Back-pay business and in the Crédit Mobilier business. It will not be enough that the Republican Party does not pass the bills; it must kill them.

The arguments by which SCOTT and his agents and accomplices support their schemes are some of them plausible; but they will not bear examination, and they ignore one fact which the Republicans in Congress cannot afford to ignore—the fact that the country is disgusted with every form of subsidy. One inducement that is held out, particularly to the Western and Southern members, is the suggestion that they can justify support of the subsidies by the plea that these will give "an impetus to industry." This is pure nonsense. There may be men who believe in it; but we warn Congressmen that they cannot make their constituents think that any such motive induced a vote for a subsidy. The people are getting pretty well convinced of the real nature of their business difficulties, and they are trying in a very sensible manner to get out of them. They perceive that for a number of years the country has lived beyond its means—has spent its income, and run heavily in debt besides; and they are trying hard now to earn more and spend less. We never heard of any other way in which a nation or an individual could tide over hard times. For the people who are individually cramped in business to tax themselves to pay a certain few railroad speculators a handsome profit, on the theory that when these speculators have again expended a part of their profits business will revive, is transparent folly. No Congressman can escape censure for supporting subsidies on any such plea.

Moreover, it must be remembered that the people have been thoroughly instructed as to the real character of subsidies. They know that they are *prima facie* swindles, and that they have been generally carried by the most undoubted corruption. The fact that in the recent investigations, no money has been traced to Congressmen directly, is one that gives rise to two inferences. One is likely to be made by some Congressmen themselves when Mr. SCOTT'S temptations are held up before their hungry gaze, and it is that after all it is very easy to "cover one's tracks." But the other is made by the people, and it is that when it is so easy to "cover one's tracks" mere negative proof of innocence when corruption is in the air is not worth much. We have not the slightest doubt that if any of the subsidy measures headed by SCOTT'S schemes go through either house of Congress, every man who supports them will be suspected of corrupt motives. There is only too much reason for such a suspicion, and it is one which nothing will turn aside except decided opposition to the measures. Of course, we concede that, if the measures were good in themselves, and necessary, Congressmen should do their duty regarding them, whatever unjust suspicion might attach to the act. But they are not good in themselves. They are wholly bad. They are of doubtful constitutionality; they divert the money of the tax-payer from its legitimate uses; they enrich speculators at the public expense; they strengthen a chain of bad precedents, and make it more easy to swindle the Government in the future; and they help, at a critical moment, to load the party in power with odium, and to paralyze its usefulness in directions where the best interests of the country require that it should be unhampered. If the committees having the Scott subsidy in charge do their duty, they will kill it where it is, and every measure like it which may be presented.

THE NEW RULE.

After a long and bitter struggle, the majority in the House of Representatives have succeeded in amending the rules so as to prevent the minority from making dilatory motions. On Monday the introduction of a new rule was proposed by Mr. HALE, of Maine. That proposition was defeated. A similar fate overtook Mr. CESSNA's attempt in the same direction. Then the House, after much confused wrangling, took a recess until yesterday. Two points were thus gained by the Republicans. They had given the requisite notice of intention to change the rules, and they had made the session a continuous one to Tuesday, instead of an adjournment. So, if defeated on Tuesday, the advantage of being still in a Monday session—during which a notice of intention to change the rules must be given—would be retained. Notice having been given, the rules may be amended by a two-thirds vote. There can be no "filibustering" during a suspension of the rules, as Rule 161 provides that the Speaker shall not entertain any dilatory motion under such circumstances. Moreover, a motion to suspend the rules is not debatable, nor amendable, nor can it be laid on the table nor indefinitely postponed.

Yesterday Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, began the final moves by making a motion to amend the rules by adopting a proposition which he submitted. This was defeated by a vote of 177 yeas to 90 nays—two-thirds not voting. Mr. GARFIELD proposed the next resolution for amendment, but, owing to some dissatisfaction then existing on the Republican side of the House, thirteen of their number voted against it, and the motion was lost. Next, the House, on motion of Mr. KASSON, voted to allow the Committee on Rules to report any new rule or change of rule, no dilatory motion to be allowed, and the debate to be limited to one hour. This vote, which was decided by 181 yeas to 90 nays, was the virtual end of the contest. It gave the requisite two-thirds majority; and after that a bare majority could carry the proposed modification of the rules. Mr. GARFIELD immediately reported from the committee the rule which he had previously offered in the form of a resolution. Various attempts were made to amend, notably one by Mr. BUTLER and Mr. CESSNA, who wished to have the Judiciary Committee given authority to report bills of a public character on Thursdays. This was explained to mean that that committee might need an opportunity to report bills affecting the South. The amendment was not accepted. Another proposition to exclude from the operation of the new rule all claims referable to the Court of Claims was rejected, Speaker BLAINE explaining that no such claims could possibly be included in any legislation effected under the new rule. This attempt at amendment was supposed to be made for the purpose of guarding against the Chorpenning and similar claims.

After an acrimonious and spirited debate, Mr. GARFIELD'S proposition, amended by Mr. HALE, was adopted by a vote of 171 to 85. This was a two-thirds vote, though a majority only was needed to carry it. Briefly, the new rule provides that whenever a question is pending before the House, the Speaker shall not entertain any dilatory motion, with the exception of one motion to adjourn and one to fix a day of adjournment. But the previous question shall not be ordered on the first day of the consideration of a bill, unless two-thirds of the members present shall vote in favor of it. This rule shall not apply to bills appropriating public money, credit, or property, except in the case of regular appropriation bills. This gives the minority one day's debate on any bill whenever they may choose. It also excepts from the operation of the new practice all propositions which may be suspected of jobbery. There are many and grave considerations involved in this change of the rules; but, as we remember that there are only twenty-six legislative days left for this Congress, we may be able to understand why the majority in the House have become alarmed at this long delay in the public business. The Democracy resisted the change with great heat, Messrs. COX and RANDALL having angrily resigned from their positions on the Committee on the Rules during the debate. The whole discussion, though factious and partisan, had some diverting passages.

CONSTITUTION-MAKING IN FRANCE.

During the last four years the Government of France has been organized under three separate constitutional laws, and five others have been the subject of long and exciting debates in the Assembly. The Ventavon measure, about which we have heard so much of late, is the proposition which was submitted in July last as the result of the tedious discussions of the Constitutional Committee of Thirty. Its first article declares that "Marshal MACMAHON, President of the Republic, continues to exercise the executive power with which he is invested by the law of the 20th of November, 1873." The law referred to simply established the Septennate by intrusting the executive power to Marshal MACMAHON for seven years. It also provided for the naming of a commission of thirty members "for the examination of the constitutional laws," which were to modify the conditions of power which the Marshal found existing on his accession to office.

Ever since November, 1873, the Septennate has been left established without being organized, and the Assembly has "marked time without advancing." An elaborate constitutional measure of the Duc DE BROGLIE has been discussed in the interim. M. CASIMIR PERIER'S proposition, which was in the nature of instructions to the Committee of Thirty, followed hard upon the former, and M. LAMBERT DE SAINTE CROIX submitted a third plan for breaking the legislative dead-lock in regard to the fundamental law. The tardy fruit of all this wrangling is presented in the progress now being made by the Ventavon bill, which, after confirming the law of November, 1873, proceeds to make a vital change in the conditions affecting the executive power. The third article of the Rivet law, passed while M. THIERS was in office, declares that the President of the Republic is responsible to the Assembly. The Marshal has steadily maintained that in conferring upon him a seven years' tenure of office, the Assembly placed him beyond the reach of being affected by the changing majorities of the constituent body. The Ventavon bill affirms this principle by making the Marshal "only responsible in the case of high treason." The personal and collective responsibility of Ministers to the Chambers is, however, reserved. These Chambers are to consist of a lower House of Deputies elected by universal suffrage, and a Senate "composed of members elected or named in the proportions and under the conditions regulated by a special law." This special law is already on its passage, but its details have not been clearly indicated.

Probably the final organization of the Senate will depend a good deal upon the kind of powers with which it is resolved to intrust it. On Saturday an important amendment was made to the Ventavon bill, at the instance of a Bonapartist Deputy. This seems designed to provide for "the continuance of powers" in the event of the Marshal's death or resignation, or the expiry of his term of office. It declares that "the President of the Republic shall be elected by a majority of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies in congress assembled, that the Presidential term shall be seven years, and the President can be re-elected." Under this section it is conceivable that the appointed members of an aristocratic Senate might control the succession to the Presidency, but it would require a very close division of the people's representatives to enable them to do so. The most important prerogative with which it has been proposed to invest the upper chamber is the right of dissolving the lower chamber "conjointly with the Marshal." The Ventavon bill places this power in the hands of the Marshal-President alone, but an amendment has been introduced requiring the concurrence of the Senate. As will be seen from this morning's telegrams, that amendment was passed yesterday by a large majority.

The concluding article of the Ventavon bill defines the method of proceeding to fill a vacancy in the Presidential chair, but seems to be partially superseded by the amendment already quoted. It requires the Council of Ministers, on the occurrence of a vacancy, to "convoke immediately the two chambers, which, assembled in congress, decide what is to be done." After this provision for very stormy sessions at some future time, the bill provides for the maintenance of comparative quiet while the Marshal continues to exercise his powers, by declaring that "a revision of the constitutional laws can only be proceeded with on his suggestion." France will obviously have, as a result of this bill, popular institutions strongly tempered by personal power; but, to judge from recent Bonapartist successes at the polls, that is what France chiefly wants.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

We have become so accustomed to the safe, speedy, and uneventful transit of ten or eleven days' duration from and to Europe by steamer, that any irregularities of the passenger or mail service at once attract attention. When the fleet of in-coming steam-ships is long delayed, and even the owners begin to admit that they are a little nervous themselves, the piers are crowded daily with anxious folk, and the agents of transatlantic lines are overwhelmed with telegrams. It suddenly occurs to all who have friends on the missing ships that it is very far to Europe; that there are many and great dangers on the "trackless waste;" that icebergs sometimes crush steam-ships to powder; and that collisions, despite greatest watchfulness, are possible. We think of what the Gloucester fisherman said, when he was describing the routine of his daily life in a fishing-smack on the Grand Banks: "I always feel, when I turn in at night, like as if I was a goin' down for the last time." Yet when our friends reach land safe and sound, and but little wearied withal, after their battle with Neptune, we straightway forget the terrors of the sea, and are as ready for a voyage the day that we hear of the arrival of a long-delayed fleet, as if there were never any danger whatever. Even heart-rending and wide-sweeping disaster, like that which befell the *Ville du Havre*, or the mysterious disappearance of some stanch vessel in mid-ocean, have little or no influence in checking the tides of travel to and from New-York across the tempestuous and capricious Atlantic.

Some of the finest steam-ships afloat between Europe and America have latterly been tossed about like egg-shells on the "vasty main." One boat was thrown hither and thither upon the waves for nearly a month, while endeavoring to make the trip from Liverpool to this City, and her passengers were afforded the opportunity to spend several days in Newfoundland while the steamer replenished her exhausted stock of coal. Others staggered along the waters in the face of some of the roughest seas ever known, and managed to arrive only a few days behind time. Still others encountered monstrous mountains of water, which swept their decks and sometimes carried away their sailors. But comparatively few losses of life are registered, and one cannot help feeling that, notwithstanding exposure to the fury of storms, the journey to Europe by first-class steamers is, on the whole, as safe as if it could be made by cars on land. It seems incredible that steam-ships can weather the tempests to which they are sometimes subjected. Drowned under mighty seas, buffeted until every plank quivers, and each bolt rattles, rolled and shaken until the engines are almost hurled from their places, they still defy wind and sea, and sooner or later steam proudly into port, officers and crew as unconcerned as though they had simply been guiding an ox-cart over a level road.

One has excellent chances to study human nature during a rough trip on a steam-ship at sea. He finds arrayed before him all the weaknesses and foibles of half a hundred individuals, and sometimes half as many nationalities. The thin veneering of social etiquette cracks under the pressure of storm and the fright produced by it, and character stands forth undisguised. Selfishness stalks abroad, and embitters even the relations of friends. Cowardice receives its merited exposure. Once upon a time, on a steamer which shall be nameless, yet which is still afloat, on the Atlantic, the passengers were told the ship would probably go down. Her Captain had experienced no such rough weather for thirty-five years as he was then encountering, and he was almost in despair. Some of the passengers, who had their pockets filled with gold, threw their money wildly about the decks; others proposed that all should join in a final carouse, and go down to death roaring comic songs; while others confessed their sins, and spent hours on their knees in abject terror. When the storm was over and the danger past, these people hated each other, as each had been witness to the humiliation of the other.

If there be any experience more dreadful to the tyro in ocean voyages than a trip when rough weather is continuous, it is the sudden intrusion of a "rough day" upon the monotonous calm and peace of a "smooth passage." When, after several days of dreamy repose and sentimental moralizing on the sybaritic luxury of steam-ship travel over level waves, one wakes some morning to find the vessel wallowing in the trough of the sea; the officers, encased in oilskins, roaring commands from the dangerous positions to which they cling, and the bedraggled and woe-begone seamen moaning and cursing their hard fate, the transition appears startling. One longs for land, for steady footing, for rest. The world seems blotted out, and the sky appears to have come down to join in the mad dance of the waves. But the "lubber" who has had one day of fierce storms at sea is always more prolific of lamentations than he who has been scourged by stinging winds and baptized with salt water from beginning to end of a dreary voyage.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

There is before Congress a bill which humanity and wise economy both commend It is called "A bill to promote economy and efficiency in the marine hospital service." This gives, perhaps, a just notion of its general purpose; but the truth is that we really have no properly-organized marine hospital service, for the very good reason that we have in the whole country only some half dozen marine hospitals in use. Until within a few years past, the Federal Government had here a marine ward in the old City Hospital, in Broadway, opposite Pearl street; but since the demolition of that building, the sick sailors for whom the Government is obliged to provide, in consideration of hospital fees paid by them monthly during health, have in this district been distributed through the various public hospitals in the vicinity of New-York, the Government paying a contract rate per bed. A similar provision is made in other districts. This sick-sailor farming proved to be, under its first management, more expensive than efficient. But, during the past four years, a new management has brought about a great change in both respects. For example: In 1870 the number of seamen who were furnished relief in this district was 1,790; the number of days that they were in hospital was 68,460, an average of about 39 days to each patient, at a cost of about $43. But in 1871 the number of patients relieved was increased to 2,060, and the cost per man reduced to $39. This improvement went on until, in 1874, the number of patients being more than 22,000, the average number of days to each man in hospital was reduced to 17, and the cost per patient to less than $16, and this expense included the salary of a newly-appointed Assistant Surgeon, whose services were found necessary and proved efficient, paying for themselves, in fact, by the mere reduction of the number of days spent by patients in hospital.

It must be admitted that this is a very gratifying result of the new management. Our figures may be relied upon as authentic, although we have given only round numbers. But an increase of nearly one-third in the number of patients, a diminution of more than one-half in the average number of days spent by each patient in the hospital, and a diminution in cost from $43 to $16 per patient, certainly shows a great increase in efficiency and in economy. It is only just to mention the name of the superintending physician, Dr. HEBER SMITH, under whose management these remarkable results have been attained.

Although much may be effected by professional skill, prudence, and honesty, under the present system, still all those who have had any experience in hospital matters know that the best ends, both in treatment and in economy, cannot be attained in any way so well as by the establishment of hospitals under the exclusive care of the department which is responsible for the patients. And thus has been brought about the preparation and introduction to Congress, by the friends of the sailors of our commercial marine, of the bill which we have mentioned. Its essential provisions are, first, the obtaining of proper and sufficient hospital buildings, and, next, the establishment of a corps of medical officers of the marine hospital service, which is to consist of ten surgeons and twenty assistant surgeons; the highest salaries being forty-five hundred dollars, and the lowest two thousand dollars a year. This certainly is not excessive, either in the number of the appointments or in the rate of payment. It is provided in this bill that the members of the proposed corps of medical officers shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate. This provision seems to be wise, for it gives to the medical men that dignity and assuredness of position without which professional men of character will not accept any position. And physicians, perhaps more than any others of this class, need to feel that they are beyond the effect of caprice or of the political needs of party leaders, and that they may give themselves exclusively, and without personal anxiety, to their professional duties, conscious that they are responsible to their professional superiors alone, and that they can be removed only for cause. The effect of this bill will be nothing more than to raise the marine hospital service in rank and organization to the level of the same service in the Navy, which, under all the circumstances, it would seem, might be done with advantage to the character of the service itself, to the Government in the way of economical expenditure, and, above all, to the welfare of the sailors who are to be relieved.

CRUISE OF THE KANSAS.

REPORT OF LIEUT. COMMANDER HOPKINS—THE VENEZUELA REVOLT—AFFAIRS IN SAN DOMINGO AND HAYTI.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A report from Lieut. Commander Hopkins, commanding the Kansas, detailing the cruise of that vessel to Samana, Puerto Cabello, and Aspinwall, has been received at the Navy Department. He reports that before leaving the Venezuelan coast the rebellion in that State had been suppressed, rendering the presence of a man-of-war no longer necessary in those waters. After sailing from Key West, Nov. 26, and touching at Havana the next day, the Kansas sailed for Cape Haytien and Samana Bay, arriving at the former place Dec. 3, and Samana Bay on the 7th of that month. The customary visits were paid at Cape Haytien, but there was nothing of interest to report. The Ossipee was at Samana Bay; all well.

The Kansas anchored at Puerto Cabello on the 19th of December, and found everything in an uproar in consequence of a new revolution. The town was crowded with troops, and provisions of all kinds were at exorbitant prices. The next day news came that Don Guzman Blanco, the President of Venezuela, had defeated the rebel General, Colinas, in the west, had taken all his artillery, ammunition, &c., and that all of Colinas' troops, except about 2,000, had pronounced for Guzman Blanco.

The passage from Puerto Cabello to Aspinwall was a rough one. After further uneventful cruising the Kansas arrived at Key West on the 18th of January. The health of all on board is good, excepting that of the commanding officer.

ALBANY.

THE APPOINTMENTS IN THE CANAL BOARD.

THE TAMMANY SHERIFF'S BILL—THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION—PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF FIFTH AVENUE—FINANCES OF COOPER UNION—THE COURT OF ARBITRATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1875.

There is still a general dearth of political and legislative news here, and the main feature of interest in to-day's proceedings in the Assembly was a long-winded debate on the adoption and amendment of the rules. It is understood that the Canal Board will go into caucus to-morrow on nominations for superintendents, lock-masters, engineers, weigh-masters, and other officers and attachés of the department. There are about 100 appointments to be made, or rather places to be filled, and with the strong appetite for office that just now preys on the Democratic stomach, it may well be understood what an immense rush there is for those few places. I hear, however, that the proportion of new appointees will be rather small, as most of the incumbents at present are Democrats. The board consists of seven Democrats and two Republicans, and the majority will no doubt make their appointments without much difficulty.

SHERIFF CONNER'S BILL.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly gave a hearing this afternoon to persons favoring and opposing the bill which it is estimated will increase Sheriff Conner's fees by many thousand dollars by giving to him the power to serve all processes issuing from the Marine Court. Orlando L. Stewart, of New-York, appeared for the bill. Mr. Thomas Allison, of the firm of Allison & Shaw, of New-York City, in opposing the bill said he could only see personal reasons why the bill should pass.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

In the House quite a large number of bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, but comparatively few of them were of any general public interest. Among those of more than ordinary import were the bill introduced by Mr. T. C. Cambell, of New-York, to repeal the provision in the act of 1873, in relation to the Commissioners of Emigration, by which the Presidents of the Irish and German benevolent societies, who are, ex-officio, members of the Board, are restricted from voting upon the appointment or removal of subordinates, and the bill presented by Mr. Husted, of Westchester, to amend certain penal laws, and providing that in cases of violation of the law against cruelty to animals the penalty shall be ten days' imprisonment. The clause in the old law simply provided that the courts might inflict this penalty, and the amendment deprives the courts of this discretion, and makes it the imperative duty of the courts to sentence persons convicted to imprisonment for the period of time named.

LEGISLATING UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Prince, of Queens, a few days since, introduced a set of five bills, designed to meet certain provisions of the amendments to the State Constitution. Two of these bills were brought up for consideration in Committee of the Whole to-day, and both were ordered to a third reading without any amendment whatever, though a few mere verbal changes were proposed, but failed of adoption. The first of these bills is designed to meet the requirements of section 1 of article 2 of the Constitution, and the second to remedy section 2 of article 2.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

A bill providing for the re-pavement of Fifth avenue, accompanied by a numerously signed petition from residents on the avenue, was introduced to-day by Mr. Seward, of New-York. It empowers the Mayor and Common Council of New-York to contract, through the Department of Public Works, for the grading and paving of Fifth avenue, from the southerly side of Waverly place to the northerly side of Nineteenth street, the pavement to be adopted to be of asphalt or concrete of some kind or description which has been in use and withstood the test of at least two years of service in New-York City, and the entire work shall be done at a cost of not more than six dollars per square yard. The Controller of the City is to be authorized to issue bonds for the purpose of raising the money necessary for the work, to be known as the Fifth Avenue pavement bonds, to run for twenty years, to be sold at not less than par, and to bear interest at not more than seven per cent. The City is also at the same time authorized to contract with the parties who perform the work of laying the pavement for the repair and sweeping of the pavement for ten years, the cost of such repairing, cleaning, and sweeping not to exceed two and a half per cent. on the original cost of paving the street. The petition is signed by the most influential citizens of New-York, embracing among others John J. Cisco, August Belmont, Pierre Lorillard, Moses H. Grinnell, Commodore Vanderbilt, James Lenox, James Gordon Bennett, William Butler Duncan, Edwin W. Stoughton, and in fact all the leading residents and property-owners of the avenue, there being among the number eight clergymen and twenty physicians, of whom the best known, perhaps, are Drs. Parker, Carnochan, Payne, Metcalfe, and Bedford. They state that the average daily traffic of the avenue includes the passage through it of over fourteen thousand vehicles, not one-fifth of which are owned by persons living on that thoroughfare; that this great traffic results largely from the fact that the surface of the roadway of the avenue is not occupied by street railroad or other tracks or rails; that the avenue has thus become a sort of general highway, and is used out of all proportion to the general use of streets by people of the city at large, and that it is but proper for these reasons that the cost of the work should be defrayed out of the general tax funds, and not by assessment upon the property on the line of the avenue only.

CONFIRMATION OF INDIAN LEASES.

The Senate held a very brief session this morning and transacted but little business of any kind, and still less of general interest. Most of the morning was occupied in the consideration of the resolution which was sent from the Assembly for concurrence, and which requests the General Government to ratify the leases which have been made by the whites with the Indians on the Allegany Reservation. The resolution only met with sufficient opposition to call out an explanation of it, and that was given by Senators Dow and Laning. The resolution was concurred in.

THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO RAILROAD AGAIN.

A session of the Senate in which the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad was not in some way referred to would be regarded as a novelty now-adays. To-day the subject was brought up by the presentation by Senator Madden of a petition from certain citizens of the town of Fallsburg, who protest against the repealing of the act subjecting that road to taxation. As in the case of the petition to the same effect from the citizens of Smyrna, the grounds assigned by the memorialists for their request are the justness and smallness of the tax.

THE LATERAL CANALS.

Senator Lowery to-day introduced a petition, or rather a statement, from the Board of Supervisors of Oneida County, in which were strongly set forth the disadvantages of the abandonment by the State of the lateral canals known as the Black River and the Chenango.

THE FINANCES OF THE COOPER UNION.

The President presented the annual report of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art. During 1874, the Union has received $49,851 05 and has expended $54,446 13 of this last sum, $13,000 was used for the night classes in science and art, $6,000 for the art school for women, and $7,000 for the free reading room and library. The Union has abundant assets to cover the above indicated deficiency in its accounts for the year.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Senator King introduced a bill this morning which was suggested by the Attorney General's opinion that the acts of 1868 and 1869, authorizing the drainage of marsh and swamp lands on Long and Staten Islands, are unconstitutional. The bill provides for the repeal of the acts named, and authorizes the repayment to the Marsh Land Company of $25,000 which have been paid by it into the State Treasury, in accordance with the laws now to be repealed.

Senator Gross introduced a bill to incorporate in the usual form a savings bank in New-York City, to be known as the Twelfth Ward Savings Bank.

THE COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The Judiciary Committee to which was referred the bill relating to the Court of Arbitration, has taken no further action upon it than to order it to be printed and placed upon the files of the members. There is little doubt, however, that when the bill is reported by the committee the clause providing for appeals from the decisions of the court will be stricken out. The other clause provides that the salaries of the Judge of the court and of its Clerk shall be borne by the City rather than by the Chamber of Commerce, and to this there is said to be very slight objection made.

DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—THE CITY TREASURY DEPOSITS—THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The Governor's Message was under consideration as the special order in Committee of the Whole, to-night, Mr. Schuyler, of Tompkins, in the chair. Mr. Daly, Democrat, of New-York, opened the discussion and, of course, eulogized the Message, recommending it to the careful consideration of his colleagues. The debate was closed by Messrs. Clark, of Wayne, and Sherwood, of Broome, Republicans. Mr. Clark devoted himself entirely to a criticism of Gov. Tilden's remarks on the Federal policy under the constitutional amendments in the Southern States, and strongly defended that policy as the only one that could have assured anything like a condition of peace and order in those States. In reviewing the Louisiana troubles also, the gentleman spoke in high terms of eulogy of Gen. Sheridan. Mr. Sherwood made one of his usual facetious and indescribable speeches, in the course of which he commended the Governor's recommendations on the subject of the punishment due to official peculators and defaulters. The committee will further consider the Message on next Wednesday evening.

THE CITY TREASURY DEPOSITS.

The Senate Committee on Cities had before it to-day the bill relating to the interest on New-York City Treasury deposits in bank. The full committee was not present, and no conclusion was reached, but it was the opinion of those who attended that the bill should be amended before being reported, so as to require that the Mayor and Chamberlain shall not accept less than three per cent. interest on the deposits.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The American Institute Directors Classification bill was under consideration before the House Committee on Cities, and was hotly debated by the "ins" and the "outs," who are at present struggling for control of the concern, and no conclusion was arrived at concerning the matter.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

The rendering of "Ernani" at the Academy of Music, last evening, was not on a plane with the previous representations of the series. Verdi's opera can only be made acceptable to a modern audience by a recital of uncommon excellence, and, besides, last season and this year there have been some really noble performances of the work, which could not but seriously injure the effect of anything less notable. Hence the results attained yesterday were decidedly disappointing. Mrs. Van Zandt sang bravely and brilliantly, though with more force than finish, through the music of *Elvira;* Mr. Castle, who has not yet recovered from his recent illness, personated *Ernani* with unfailing earnestness, and Mr. Carleton's fine voice sounded as rich as ever in the music allotted to *Carlo Quinto*, but elegance and dignity were sadly wanting in every detail of the picture, and, of all operas, "Ernani" is the one which can least afford to part with the romantic color which clever Italian rehearsals still bestow upon it. The artists mentioned above, however, acquitted themselves creditably of the duties imposed upon them by an unwise management; Mr. Peakes, as *Don Silva*, was quite unequal to his rôle, and did not make up by overacting for an absolute want of voice and vocal skill. This evening "Mignon," in which the whole company appears to positive advantage, is to be given, and, although Thomas' achievements do not approximate much more closely to what is called English opera than Verdi's, there is still a vast difference in its favor when intrusted to English-bred and English-speaking performers.

MR. THOMAS' REHEARSAL.

Mr. Thomas' public rehearsal, prior to his fourth symphony concert Saturday evening, is to occur at Steinway Hall to-morrow afternoon, when the following fine programme is to be interpreted: Beethoven's fourth symphony, Bach's concerto for two violins and orchestra, Brahm's newest "Hungarian Dances," Raff's new concerto for piano and orchestra, and Hofmann's new symphony called "Frithjof." Mme. Madeline Schiller, whose dainty and graceful performances were first enjoyed at one of the Wieniawski-Maurel entertainments last year, is to be the pianist, and Messrs. Jacobsohn and Arnold will be the soli violins.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Mrs. Rousby will this evening act in "As You Like It," at the Lyceum Theatre. Thus far the public has only had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with one of the lady's personations; it will doubtless be well pleased to discover that a single rôle does not give the full measure of her talent. "As You Like It" is set down for performance to-night and to-morrow; and, Friday, for her benefit, she is to act in "Camille."

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES IN THE HOUSE—THE DEMOCRATS FALSIFYING THE RECORD—REFUSAL OF WOLFE TO APOLOGIZE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 2.—A disgraceful scene took place in the House at a late hour last night, provoked by the impenetrable stupidity and partisan injustice of Speaker Patterson, of Petersburg, who called on the Sergeant at Arms to eject Wolfe, of Union, whom he declared out of order when he was clearly in order, and entitled to the floor. Loud words and confusion ensued, and have been made the occasion of sensational dispatches to the newspapers in your City. The story about pistols and knives being drawn is pure fiction. The session ended in great confusion, but the whole affair was simply a disgraceful row, and at no time gave promise of becoming serious. The untruthful telegrams concerning the affair give it an importance which it does not merit, and sufficiently excuse my mentioning the matter now.

But a greater outrage was perpetrated at to-day's session, when the Democrats deliberately falsified the record to justify their action, and by a direct vote declared the official stenographer's report wrong and the Clerk's Journal right. Resolutions of censure on Wolfe were introduced, but when the Democrats saw the hour of adjournment would arrive before the vote could be reached, a motion was made to extend the time of the session. Some of the members spoke against time, and the motion was withdrawn to give place to one making the resolution of censure a special order for to-morrow. The yeas and nays having been called at about one minute before one, the regular hour of adjournment, Mr. Mitchell, of Tioga, said "Mr. Speaker, I desire to call your attention to the fact that a two-thirds vote is necessary to carry this motion." The Speaker replied: "The gentleman is perfectly correct. It will require a two-thirds vote, which will not be got. The House stands adjourned till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock." During the session the Sergeant at Arms produced Wolfe at the bar of the House, but the latter refused to apologize, and the House failed to act in the matter. Mr. Mitchell, a Republican, of Tioga, by odds the ablest man in the House, made a strong speech, telling the Speaker he had grown tired of his gross partiality and outrageous rulings, and wanted a stop put to the infliction of such wrongs on the minority. He represented, he said, 40,000 of the people of Pennsylvania and had a right to be heard there, and would be heard. It is thought the matter will eventually blow over and end in a victory for the Republicans who are much the strongest in point of ability as they are numerically the weakest.

THE SUPREME COURT JUSTICESHIP.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—It is now stated that Gov. Tilden will nominate Hugh McClellan, of Rensselaer County, for Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Judge Miller, elected to the Court of Appeals

COSAS DE ESPANA.

MARSHAL SERRANO AND THE FALL OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE MARSHAL'S POLICY—THE METHOD OF SPANISH REVOLUTIONS—SKETCH OF THE DUKE DE LA TORRE.

From our Special Correspondent.

HENDAYE, Sunday, Jan. 17, 1875.

Marshal Serrano, who arrived at Bayonne from Logrono at the beginning of last week, has re-occupied his former residence at Biarritz, where I saw him a few days since. The Duke de la Torre is looking far from well after his long journey, and it is hardly a matter of surprise that this should be the case, or that his usually handsome face should be somewhat dull and clouded after the sudden reverse of fortune he has suffered in consequence of the election of Alfonso XII. to the Spanish throne. When the Marshal left Madrid he was well aware that Alfonsism was gaining ground step by step and that his seat at the head of the Government was gradually slipping from under him. Past experience has proved that the Winter in the Basque Provinces presents an almost insurmountable obstacle to military operations, and it is therefore but natural to suppose that the journey of the Duke de la Torre to Logrono, and his action in taking command of the Army of the North, with the avowed intention of attacking the Carlists immediately and driving them over into France, was dictated by feelings that if he desired to retain his position at Madrid he must at least make a show of attempting to exterminate Carlism, root and branch. It is now a matter of history that on the arrival of the Generalissimo at Logrono, or at any rate before he had time to commence operations, Estella was literally snowed up, and the Carlists were comparatively safe in their mountain stronghold. Serrano was undoubtedly playing a game of chance when he made this movement, but the odds were greatly against him, for he had not only to combat the weather, but to regain the confidence of the troops, who had lost faith in the Republic because they were very badly treated by it. Again, presuming that the Republican troops were ready and eager to be led on to the conflict, and that the weather had been favorable, there was still the fact that unless Estella was taken little or nothing would have been gained, and it was very far from certain that the Government troops would have been enabled to drive the Carlists from their capital, unless they could have entirely surrounded them. Estella is situated near the apex of a mountain triangle and is accessible by two passes only, unless we include mountain paths, which are not practicable either for artillery or troops, and even if the former could have reached the summit of the heights they would still have been out of range of the town. Had Serrano, however, been able to make the attempt, it would have secured him some sympathy among the troops, even if the Republicans had been unable to reach the Carlist capital, and it is very probable that if the instigators of the Alfonsist revolution had waited for a few days longer before declaring the Prince of Asturias King of Spain they would have found the *pronunciamento* very differently received by the Northern army, for it was decided to attack the Carlists round Estella on the 3d of January, if the weather had turned milder, which it did. It was, of course, too late then, and Serrano, as soon as he received the news of the revolution, beat a hasty retreat to France.

SERRANO'S PREVIOUS FLIGHT.

It will be remembered that the last time the Duke de la Torre was compelled to fly from his native country he took refuge at the British Embassy, where his moustaches were shaved off and some false "Dundreary" whiskers supplied to make up for the loss. Thus disguised he effected his escape from Madrid to Santander, accompanied, I believe by the English Ambassador and his wife. Recollecting the protection which, on a previous occasion, had been afforded to her husband by Mr. and Mrs. Layard, the Duchess de la Torre, as soon as the news of the proclamation of the son of the ex-Queen became known in Madrid, repaired to the English Embassy, and remained there in safety until she was able to take the train for Santander, and to proceed from that port by the steamer Princesa to Bayonne, at which town she arrived safely on the 12th inst., and at once rejoined her husband at Biarritz.

THE METHOD OF SPANISH REVOLUTIONS.

Revolutions in Spain appear to be fashioned after very much the same model. A party of politicians put their heads together in a particular town in one of the provinces, where they have reason to believe the cause they are advocating will receive considerable support, a *pronunciamento* is made, and the majority of the people being found to express their approval of the proposed revolution, the result is telegraphed or sent by special messenger to Madrid, where in five cases out of six the declaration is confirmed. The leading members of the outgoing government at once take refuge at the foreign embassies, taking advantage of the exterritoriality of such institutions, and well knowing that if the revolutionists are anxious to be recognized by foreign powers they dare not search the embassies or legations. As soon as practicable the refugees effect their escape to France, there to remain in tranquillity, and hatch fresh revolutions to agitate and render nearly uninhabitable (at least for foreigners) a country which would be a paradise if the people who occupy it did not try their utmost to make it the very antipodes. The declaration of a new government is, as a matter of course, the signal for a round of fêtes and festivities; and, for the moment, everybody appears to hold the same political opinions, the Spaniards being open to accept almost any change in government that may be proposed to them, provided they happen to receive it at a time when they have, or suppose they have, just cause to be dissatisfied with the ruling power. In a fortnight or three weeks after the declaration, all is once more quiet; the bull fights, illuminations, decorations, and other signs of rejoicing are over; the little knots of people, who, a few days before, were collected on the Prada, shaking hands and congratulating each other that at last there is some prospect of quiet for unhappy Spain, have dispersed, and the denizens of the capital once again pursue the even tenor of their way, as if no change whatever had taken place.

THE NEWS AMONG THE CARLISTS.

When it was reported here that a pronunciamento had been made in favor of the son of the ex-Queen, there were rumors afloat that Marshal Serrano had given his support to the movement. Spanish politicians, chameleon-like, are constantly changing their colors. Their careers are so diversified and remarkable that but little or no surprise seems to be felt by the general Spanish public if a man should one day hold strong Republican views and the next show himself in the colors of a Liberal or Conservative; and it is not difficult to point out instances of men, now holding high official positions in Spain, who, on several occasions during the last ten or twelve years, have proved themselves to be little better than political weather-cocks, allowing the wind to blow them where it listeth, so long as the positions they accept under Government are such as offer them facilities to line the pockets of their *calzones* with golden *onzas*. This is strong language to apply to Spanish political aspirants, or *empleados*, as they are called in this country, *en masse*, but the assertion is borne out by facts, as can be proved by studying the past history of Spain, and there does not appear just cause to believe that the present generation of politicians is likely to follow a different course of action to that adopted by its predecessors.

SERRANO'S PART.

Notwithstanding that several of the French newspapers published in Bayonne went so far as to state positively that Marshal Serrano left for Madrid the moment he received news of the revolution, and hinted vaguely that he had instigated it and would doubtless play an important part in the new Government—possibly as Regent—there was strong reason for believing that this statement was but the latest addition to the long list of canards which find their origin at the French town mentioned; and later news has proved that there was no ground for the assertion. There are good reasons to believe that if the Duke de la Torre had taken part in any movement having for its object the raising of the son of the ex-Queen to the Spanish throne, his action in so doing would have been looked upon with suspicion, and probably would have done but little to further the cause of the young Prince, even if it did not militate against his advancement. Spaniards would have believed that Marshal Serrano was actuated much more by feelings of regard for the ex-Queen—his relations with whom were too marked and too well known to be easily forgotten—than by any particular desire to see Prince Alfonso in possession of the Spanish Throne, a position to which he has been raised more on account of his own merits than because he was the son of the former Queen. It is hardly possible that, simply because the Government under King Amadeus turned out a failure, and the Republic was attended with but little better success, a violent reaction has taken place in favor of a Queen upon whom every ignominy was heaped, and who was finally driven from the Throne and country in 1868.

THE FALLEN STATESMAN.

Although it is deviating somewhat from the track generally followed by correspondents to write to any extent about a man who has just fallen from power, and who exercises no influence whatever at the time of writing over the events which are taking place in Spain, except as a smoldering fire which can rest secure from observation on the Franco-Spanish frontier waiting for the proper time to burst into a flame and find fuel, of which there may perchance be abundance in Spain within three or four months—yet it must not be forgotten that the political condition of Spain changes so frequently and so suddenly that a man who was at the top of the ladder a month ago, and who is now at the bottom, must not be looked upon as being entirely beyond the pale of Spanish politics, but rather must be numbered as one more able and experienced man added to the long list of ex-statesmen who are waiting their time to take up cudgels on behalf of their country. This must be my excuse—if any be needed—for giving a brief sketch of the career of the ex-President of the Republic. Marshal Serrano, who is now over sixty-five years of age, is still hale and hearty, although, as I have said before, looking somewhat the worse for his recent reverse of fortune. He was born near the port of Cadiz, to the northwest of Gibraltar in the Province of Andalusia, in the yeas 1810. At an early age he determined to follow the profession of his father, who was a General of some repute during the war of Independence. Having once made up his mind respecting his future path in life, he lost no time in commencing his military career, and at the age of thirteen he entered the army as a cadet. The young man—or rather boy—soon attracted the attention of his officers, and, proving himself not only assiduous in his military studies but gentlemanly in his bearing toward his superior officers, and being also possessed of rare personal attractions, he became a great favorite with his brother officers and with the rank and file of the army at the same time. Quickly gaining promotion he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant at the age of seventeen, and, when, in 1833, Ferdinand VII. died, he declared himself in favor of the regency of Queen Christina. Serrano immediately took service against Don Carlos, the uncle of the present "Carlos VII.," and was present at most of the engagements against the Carlists in the Province of Arragon. This campaign, known as the "Seven Years' War," was an important one, and during its continuance the Marshal had many opportunities of distinguishing himself. After holding different positions on the staffs of the various Generals operating against the Carlists, he advanced in rank with almost unexampled rapidity, and at the early age of twenty-four was promoted to the post of Colonel.

At the conclusion of the "Seven Years' War," the young Colonel returned to Madrid, where a warm reception awaited him, as his reputation for bravery had gone there before him. The personal attractions which he possessed as a youth had matured as he arrived at manhood, and he became a general favorite with the Madrid ladies, who almost quarreled about the attentions of the young soldier. After spending a year in the Spanish capital, Marshal Serrano again went into active service as Commander in Chief of the troops in Catalonia. It is said that at this time he was a great friend of Espartero for the Regency, of whom he declared himself in favor, but about three years after this date he proceeded to Barcelona and took the command away from Espartero, who, however, seems to have forgiven this act of treachery, for they conferred together at Logroño the other day. Shortly afterward Serrano became a Lieutenant General, and at the same time an intimate friend of Isabella II., who heaped other favors upon him, and at thirty-one or thirty-two he was made General of Division, and shortly afterward Senator. Even after the "misunderstanding" between Isabella II. and himself, he did not lose ground. After various distinguished posts—among which were Captain General of Castile, Ambassador at Paris, and Captain General of Cuba—had been conferred upon him, he was made Duke de la Torre in 1862, and in 1865 was elected to the Presidency of the Senate. It was not until 1866 that the path of Serrano, which had hitherto been strewn with flowers, presented any rough or uneven aspects. It will be remembered that about this time Narvaez—who was a deadly enemy of the Marshal—had almost taken the reins of the Spanish Government into his own hands, had suspended the Constitutional guarantees, and had called forth the protests of the Senate—with Serrano at its head—and also of the House of Deputies. A conference took place between the President of the Senate and Isabella, during the course of which it is supposed that the Marshal gave evidence of his intention to place himself at the head of the Government should a favorable opportunity present itself, and seemed but little inclined to let bygones be bygones, and fill up the breach which existed between himself and Isabella. Unfortunately for Serrano, Narvaez, concealed in an ante-room, overheard the conversation, and shortly after the Marshal left the audience chamber, and was proceeding on the way to his house, he was arrested, and, had it not been for the intervention of the Queen, would have been sent to the Balearic Islands for an indefinite period. As it was, he was sent to Alicante, on the sea coast, and detained in prison there for three weeks, daily expecting to be put on board a vessel and sent to the island mentioned. When he gained his release, Serrano, supposing that Isabella had connived at the eavesdropping of Narvaez, severed the last thread of the tie which had until this time continued to exist between himself and the Queen, and—after effecting an alliance with Prim and Topete—he succeeded in routing the Government troops at Alcola, and finally caused the precipitate retreat of Queen Isabella. The events connected with the career of Serrano since 1868, and up to the time of the assassination of his fellow-worker, Prim, in 1870, must be fresh in the memory of the reader, as well as the events connected with the brief reign of King Amadeo. It will also be remembered that when the Crown of Spain went begging, Serrano showed his inclination to serve at the head of his country's Government, and after several internal strifes of more or less magnitude, to which Spain has from time immemorial been subject, he gained his end in September last. Serrano's reign, if such it can be called, has been a short-lived one, but though his downfall has been as severe as it is sudden, yet it is by no means unlikely that ere long we shall once again see this remarkable man figuring in the political arena of his country.

A FAMILY IN DISTRESS.

We beg to acknowledge the following additional contributions for the relief of a family in distress: T. L. M., $10; P., $2; W. J. Reinicker, Baltimore, $5; L. S. R., $2. The money has been sent to the lady who has so kindly taken the matter in charge.

OPENING OF THE GRAND LODGE ROOM OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

Last night the Grand Lodge Room of the Masonic Temple, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, was thrown open to the public for the first time since the erection of the building, the hall itself having been completed but a short time ago. The feature of the evening was an exhibition of Mrs. Jarley's Wax-works, given by the original St. Peter's Hall amateurs in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum fund. The lodge-room, which appears small when compared with the size of the building, was brilliantly lighted, and was well filled with spectators. The seats will accommodate about five hundred persons. The performance will be repeated this evening.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Mayor D. J. Johnston, of Cohoes, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. E. C. Brierley, of Washington, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Col. Thomas A. Scott and John P. Green, of Philadelphia, and H. B. Hurbut, of Cleveland, are at the Windsor Hotel.

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGES.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

TESTIMONY OF POLICE SUPERINTENDENT BADGER—ORGANIZATION OF THE WHITE LEAGUE—NO BLACK LEAGUE IN EXISTENCE—PROPORTION OF WHITES AND BLACKS IN NEW-ORLEANS—THE FIGHT OF SEPT. 14—DESIGN OF THE WHITE LEAGUE TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT—TESTIMONY OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY BECKWITH ON THE COLFAX MASSACRE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 2.—To-day, being the ninth day of the investigation by the Congressional Committee, the following testimony was taken:

M. H. Twitchell, a native of Vermont, now residing in Red River Parish, was sworn. His testimony was substantially the same as that given before the sub-committee.

GNN. BADGER'S EVIDENCE.

Gen. A. S. Badger sworn: Has been Superintendent of Police; was born in Boston; came here with the Federal troops; had an average of twelve or fifteen detectives under my control. The organization of the League commenced in July, on a military basis, in companies and sections. It was regularly drilled, and in September it must have numbered 2,000 men; had information of 1,500; an article announcing that the negroes would raid on a drinking shop and, calling on the whites for protection, brought in a great accession. Arms came from New-York and Philadelphia. Never heard of the Black League, which had no existence. The proportion of the races in this city is about 110,000 whites to 80,000 blacks. Several times the negro race held the white in great fear. About the 12th of September arms were brought to Leed's foundry and these White Leaguers distributed them. This created excitement. A mass meeting soon after assembled, which called upon the people to arm for 2 o'clock. On the same day, at 3:30 o'clock, I was ordered to move my brigade to opposite the Custom-house. I then called on the crowds to disperse and sent a squad of cavalry to do the same. They were fired upon by the White Leaguers, who were then moving down Poydras street. I changed front, and noticed that another body was moving down with Gatling guns; ordered to open fire; was then fired upon by a body of infantry; my infantry then also opened fire, but the Leaguers advanced under cover of freight in the locality; I was soon badly wounded in several parts of the body, and know but little more; I was treated very kindly by the whites, who carried me to the hospital; Gen. Ogden, who commanded the Leaguers on the 14th of September, also commanded a detachment of men who a year previous, on the 5th of March, and attacked the Police Court building; one or two men were then killed; on the 14th about twelve or fourteen Kellogg men were killed and sixty wounded. On the White League side about twenty or twenty-five were killed and seventy-five wounded. The affair of the 14th, and the presence of the White League, had an intimidating effect. Two or three policemen, on the day of the election, were driven away. In December a movement, originating with the High School boys, had driven colored pupils from the mixed schools. One church was fired into on Howard street. It was reported to me that colored men in several instances were marched up to the polls and hooted. Some registration papers were taken and torn up. A policeman was ordered away on Spain street by White Leaguers; some negroes were threatened with discharge at poll nine in the Third Ward; I should judge that not less than 500 men were discharged; I commanded, all told, about 300 men in the police visit to St. Martinsville to replace certain office-holders previously expelled; this was May 7; two or three men were badly wounded on picket one night, and the following day there was a little brush; the United States troops subsequently came up and ended the affair; on the 14th of September some ladders had been bespoken by the White Leaguers from one or two of the Ladder Companies; the police would not have been able to make certain political arrests; the organization stood in a threatening attitude toward the Kellogg authorities; it was openly stated that the Government would have been overthrown on the withdrawal of the United States troops on the 4th of January; the White Leaguers were depended upon to carry out the movement; the Police only would have been able to do nothing, and the school boys could not have been arrested. The police were frightened. Many of them left their beats. The people believed that the law was harsh which made militia of the police. Witness himself thought the use of them as military was necessary on account of the condition of things. About 400 men is the proper number for the Police of the city; the force now numbers 500, with 100 supernumeraries; Gatling guns were furnished by the Government. This city compared with others is turbulent. Witness supposes the State House was barricaded by Gen. Campbell; witness had no fears of an attack on the State House on the 4th of January; he had no report of any attack on the preceding days, but he thinks there was danger of an attack; during two or three years has been called upon to disperse riotous colored crowds brought together about questions of wages. At one of these disturbances a white man (a Captain of a steamer) was killed, although some of the leaders of the negroes were white men.

EVIDENCE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY BECKWITH.

J. R. Beckwith was sworn, and testified: He is United States District Attorney, and has been since 1870. He said that in the Colfax trial none of the facts of the case were undisputed. In 1873 affairs, to give a brief résumé, were in a state of disorganization. The offices in Grant Parish were claimed by both parties. The Republicans took possession of the court-house. A meeting of the white citizens was called for the 1st of April. The report among the negroes was that the whites were coming on a hanging mission. Eighteen special deputies, mostly negroes, were sworn in. The whites coming in a conference took place amid frequent alarms, armed bands gathering on both sides. A slight skirmish at first occurred at long range, ending in the killing of a negro. This created additional alarm. The town was in a state of siege for several days, and the negroes threw up breastworks; an attempt was made to remove, under a flag of truce, the negro women and children; the whites now made a serious attack, the negroes going partly into the Court-house and partly attempting to escape; the latter were almost entirely slaughtered; there was some response of firing from the Court-house, which was ultimately set fire to by a negro, urged on by the whites; white flags being hung out, white men came up and offered terms; some negroes started out and were killed; at another rally the prisoners were taken out and guarded, some being shot and killed; one man remained, refusing to surrender, and was burned up; a cavalcade of prisoners was marched off after 9 o'clock at night, and were mostly shot; fifty-nine bodies about the Court-house were put in trenches made by them and buried.

Several defenses were set up; among others that the negroes meditated lawlessness, general danger to the whites, firing on a flag of truce, &c., all of which the witness discredited. The character of the negroes created by slavery has never been eradicated. The reason why the white leaders of the negroes have so much influence with them is the habit of mind the negro has of following like sheep whoever has their confidence. There have been over half a dozen riots and massacres in the State since 1866. There is no adequate remedy for the killing of negroes in this State. As soon as men, obnoxious politically, are killed there seems a class of apologists to spring up. A large number of the citizens are opposed to crime.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—Gen. Sheridan and party left this city to-day for Vicksburg. It is understood they will not return to New-Orleans, but that the head-quarters of the Department of the Missouri will be re-established at Chicago.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY.

The forty-eighth annual report of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, just issued, gives the following summary of results for the last year: Missionary stations occupied, 6; missionaries employed, 30; missionary visits and calls, 71,097; tracts distributed, 669,177; volunteer visitors, 158; Bibles and Testaments given, 872; volumes loaned, 1,221; children led to Sabbath and day schools, 1,548; persons induced to join Bible classes, 367; persons persuaded to attend churches and missions, 8,885; temperance pledges obtained, 1,255; religious meetings held, 3,902; backsliders reclaimed, 89; persons united with churches, 329; aggregate attendance upon prayer-meetings and preaching services, 203,947; Helping Hands for Men and Women gave employment, meals, lodgings, &c., to hundreds of persons, and 1,300 families were aided at their homes with means specially furnished for that purpose by the benevolent. The receipts and expenditures of the year were exactly equal in amount, viz., $46,255 30, but there is an old debt remaining of $5,446 20. In addition to the report of the transactions of the City Mission, there are lists of the churches and charities, statistics of population, and a great variety of suggestive facts and figures—the whole together making a volume of 160 pages—justly esteemed by Pastors and editors an indispensable book of reference.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE CARPENTER MATTER—THE PROPOSED CHARTER FOR JERSEY CITY—A SUSPENSION BRIDGE FROM NEW-JERSEY TO STATEN ISLAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1875.

Both Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature reassembled this morning. The Senate was engaged in the passage of bills of no public interest. The motion to reconsider the vote by which the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company was authorized to bond the road for $5,000,000 was taken from the table. The member who made the motion to reconsider explained that he merely desired an opportunity to look at the bill and learn its features. He was satisfied that it was entirely right, and asked permission to withdraw the motion. The Speaker refused to allow him to do so, and the motion to reconsider, being put to a vote, was lost.

In the case of Carpenter, the Clerk, charged with office brokerage, Mr. Rabe, of Hudson, moved that the matter be made the special order of business for to-morrow morning. The testimony was ready this afternoon, but on the suggestion of Mr. Rabe that the members would require some time to examine it, action on it was deferred until to-morrow. The testimony was ordered to be sent to the printer on Thursday morning last, but it did not reach its destination before Saturday. Some members of the committee were in Trenton on Friday, met in Mr. Vanderbilt's room in the National Hotel, and were for several hours engaged there. On being surprised by one of the local reporters, they explained that they were merely "paging" the testimony, but Speaker Vanderbilt, it is stated, especially requested the reporter not to say anything about the meeting.

It is very freely charged here that Mr. Vanderbilt and others, who are said to have been implicated in the matter, have "doctored" the testimony so as to cover up the tracks as much as possible. The testimony as printed shows enough, however, to lead to well-founded suspicion that Carpenter is not the only one implicated. According to the testimony of Stephen H. Sayre, one of the disappointed candidates for the Journal Clerkship, and the man who received the $500 note, Mr. Vanderbilt was particularly warm in urging him to "keep quiet" about the matter, assuring him that it would be all right. In fact, he interested himself to such an extent that he went to New-York and Jersey City to try to effect a settlement. The testimony reached the House at so late an hour that it is not possible to send a summary of it at present, but in a later letter I shall summarize the material points of the evidence. One point of Sayre's testimony indicates that money had something to do with the appointments. He testifies that he asked Mr. Carpenter: "If I will agree to give you one third of the salary, will you appoint me Journal Clerk?" Carpenter hesitated for some moments, looked Sayre square in the face, and finally said: "I darsent do it." The expression shows that Carpenter was sorely tempted, but that he did not think Sayre was the man to have such dealings with.

The special committee appointed to investigate a charge made against the Sergeant at Arms, that he had taken $50 from each of the Pages for their appointment, reported that the charge was founded on street rumors only, and was entirely groundless.

Mr. Rabe this morning introduced a bill for the incorporation of a new horse railway company in Hudson County. The incorporators are John Kennedy, Anthony H. Ryder, Timothy Foley, and others. They are to have a capital stock of $200,000, divided into shares of $25 each. The line is from the Hoboken Ferry to a point near the westerly terminus of Twelfth street, Hoboken, thence by an elevator into West Hoboken, through the towns of Union and North Bergen.

The most important bill introduced so far this session was submitted by Mr. Sheeran, of Jersey City, this morning. It is for the incorporation of the "Staten Island and New-Jersey Suspension Bridge Company." Among the incorporators named are Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, William Butler Duncan, D. S. Gregory, Nehemiah Perry, Abram S. Hewitt, Daniel Low, Jacob H. Vanderbilt, Charles K. Hamilton, John A. Austin, and William H. Davidge. The company is to have a capital stock of $1,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each, and are to be empowered to construct a suspension bridge from New-Brighton, Staten Island, to Constable Hook, in New-Jersey. The bridge is to have an elevation of 120 feet above the water surface at low tide, and a clear span of 500 feet, so as to allow of the easy passage of craft. The House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Mr. McGill, of Hudson, is expected to introduce to-morrow the new charter proposed for Jersey City. The bill abolishes the Board of Public Works, leaves the Boards of Fire and Police and Fire Commissioners in existence, and creates another board, to be known as the Water Board. The duties of the several boards are to be purely executive; and all legislative authority is vested in the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor is to have the nomination, and the Aldermen the confirmation, of the members of the several commissions. The public debt of the city is limited by the bill to its present figure. The bill will probably pass the House, but some difficulty will probably be experienced in getting it through the Senate.

OBITUARY.

NELSE SEYMOUR, THE ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN.

Thomas Nelson Sanderson, the famous negro minstrel, better known as Nelse Seymour, died yesterday morning, at his residence in this City, after a brief illness. He was born in Baltimore June 5, 1835, and was the son of Col. Henry Sanderson, who was one of the best known citizens of that city, of which he had been Sheriff and Collector for many years. Thomas Nelson gave promise of great ability at an early age, and graduated first of his class at the High School in his native city, and then turned his attention to engineering. He became a civil engineer, and left this country on board the United States ship Siam as a member of the Engineer Corps. Returning to America he became manager of Dan Rice's Circus, and in that unaccountably fatuitous way in which men of genious drift into professions beneath their capabilities, he was soon a grand success as clown in that arena. Later along he forsook chalk for burnt cork, and made his début in his native city as a negro minstrel with Kunkle. At this branch of popular amusement he grew to be a star, and reached his zenith in 1863, when he joined the Bryant troop at Mechanics' Hall, Broadway. With them he remained for many years until they left that place, on Mr. Dan Bryant becoming an Irish comedian. Then Nelse Seymour, as he was generally known, resolved to go to Europe, and after a short engagement at Tony Pastor's, where he received a grand testimonial benefit and medal from his admirers, he sailed for England in 1868. In London he soon became a favorite as the American comedian at Moore & Burgess' celebrated Christy Minstrels. He remained with them until Dan Bryant reorganized his troupe at Tammany Hall, and returning to America Nelse resumed his place among the burnt-cork stars of this country. Since that time he has never left New-York, removing with the Bryants to their present opera-house in Twenty-third street, of which he was considered the bright particular star. His loss is deeply felt by the members of the company, who have always regarded him as one of the best men in the business. He will be buried from his mother's house.

NATHAN SARGENT.

Nathan Sargent, Commissioner of Customs under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, and for some time under President Grant's Administration, died in Washington yesterday, aged about seventy-five years. Mr. Sargent was a very prominent member of the community, and has filled several important local offices of trust. He was also well known as a newspaper correspondent, in former years writing political letters for the *North American and United States Gazette*, of Philadelphia, over the *nom de plume* of "Oliver Oldschool." He was also Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives during President Taylor's Administration, and on the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Treasury, was made Register of the institution. Mr. Sargent had been in failing health for several months.

JAMES BRODERICK.

James Broderick, one of the original settlers of Summit Hill, was buried at Mauch Chunk, Penn., yesterday. He was one of the party who mined coal for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in the year 1820, and was well known throughout the State. He was one of the firm of Holland, Lockhart, McClean & Co., who were contractors for mining Lehigh coal from about 1830 to 1840, and was the last survivor of the firm. Mr. Broderick died last Sunday in the eighty-third year of his age.

RAID ON A FARO BANK.

A raid was made last night on the gambling saloon, No. 143 Eighth street, formerly kept by "Big Mike" Murray, but now flourishing under the ownership of Geo. Pierce, a well-known "faro bank" dealer, by Capt. Dusen and Detectives Henderson and Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct. Pierce and one Joseph Hieronymus were arrested by the Police, and a number of others who were found in the house, but who not playing, were allowed to depart. The Police seized all the gambling implements found in the place, and they were removed to the station-house. The prisoners will be taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

THE CARE OF IMMIGRANTS.

DISCUSSIONS IN THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

AN EXCITING MEETING—THE ELIZA COLLINS COMMITTEE—DUTIES OF THE STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES—ECONOMY SOUGHT ON THE ISLAND—EMIGRANTS WHO REFUSE GOOD SITUATIONS—LETTER OF COMMISSIONER STEVENSON.

The Commissioners of Emigration held a lively meeting yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hurlburt was in the chair, and there were present besides Commissioners Lynch, Schack, Stevenson, Forrest, Maujer, Quintard, and Mayor Wickham. The minutes of the last meeting, and of three special meetings which were held on the 29th ult., were read and approved. The first was a meeting of the Commissioners with the representatives of the steam-ship companies, at which it was agreed to raise the rate per capita to $2. The second was a meeting of the Ward's Island Committee, at which it was resolved to close several of the wards, and the refuge and boys' barracks, and transfer the inmates to the nursery building. The third was a meeting of the Finance Committee, at which it was resolved to issue certificates of indebtedness to the creditors of the commission, on demand.

Mr. Stephenson objected to the approval of the discharge of the Eliza Collins Committee. Although a member, he had not been notified of any meeting of the committee, and had had no part in its report. The abuses it was to remedy still exist. Women are still employed in the workhouse, and as nurses in the syphilitic wards, and no change whatever for the better has been made. This provoked a warm debate between the speaker and Mr. Lynch, the Chairman of the committee. They contradicted each other with great positiveness, and the minute-book had to be produced to settle the dispute. Mr. Lynch informed the board that the Board of Health had superseded the Commissioners of Charities and taken full charge of the Small-pox Hospital, and that the latter had relieved the culprit in the Eliza Collins outrage of his position of hospital clerk and had put him to breaking stones. The board sustained Mr. Lynch.

The Secretary announced that the $2,500 mechanics' lien on the Ward's Island buildings had been removed, and that the Equitable Life Insurance Company had paid over the money which they had retained to meet the lien. The Treasurer was ordered to pay the contractor, and take a receipt from him in full of all demands.

A communication was received from the Bible Society asking permission to sell Bibles to emigrants in the Garden. It was stated that the society have now a man there giving away Bibles gratuitously, and for that reason the board could not perceive the utility of granting the request. The Secretary was directed to answer to that effect, inclosing a copy of a resolution passed by the board in 1872, refusing a similar application.

Mr. Forrest then nominated James Ryan to be night watchman. This aroused another storm. Mr. Stevenson opposed the motion on the ground, first, that there was no vacancy, and, second, that the present force could be reduced. He visited the Garden on last Saturday night between 11 and 12 o'clock. In the west end, commonly known as "Bummers' Hall," he found 135 persons sleeping on the floor or lounging about, and but one watchman present. In the Rotunda there were but forty adults and one infant guarded by three watchmen. He thought a bell might be placed at the gate, and the services of a man dispensed with there. He moved that one of the night watchmen be dismissed. Mr. Forrest thought there was no excess, and as for a vacancy Mr. Kelly was about to resign at the end of the month. Mr. Stevenson raised a point of order that a vacancy could not be anticipated, which the President held to be well taken.

Mr. Stevenson then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the counsel to this board be and is hereby directed to commence legal proceedings forthwith to recover from the owner or consignee of any vessel who is liable to this commission on special bonds for the support and maintenance of such person or persons who in the State Emigrant Institutions at Ward's Island or other institutions in the State, and for which the commission is responsible.

Mr. Forrest hoped that all litigation would be avoided for policy's sake. The steam-ship companies were doing something for the commission now. They were giving all the outward transportation asked for. Mr. Stevenson argued that it was the law, and as such it was the duty of the commission to carry it out. Mr. Lynch thought that the commission ought to be practical. This question had been considered from the beginning, and it had always been the sense of the board that it was dangerous. The steam-ship men were more than fair. Their accounts with the commission were evenly balanced. Mr. Schack was of the opinion that this was a bad time to raise such an issue. The commission needed the good-will of the companies to help them out of their difficulties. Besides, the best lawyers say that nothing can be gained by going to law on that subject. Mr. Stevenson gave the steam-ship companies no credit for their willingness to transport bonded emigrants back to Europe. It was a matter of economy with them, as they would be compelled to pay for their support here. Some emigrants spend the entire five years on the island. The Kavanagh family had cost the Commission $5,000. The resolution was tabled.

Mr. Stevenson said that he visited Ward's Island last week, and after consultation with the medical staff found that great saving could be effected by consolidation. There are only 900 emigrants on the island, against 1,500 last year, yet the same amount of coal is being burned and the same number of help is employed. He moved that Wards Nos. 3, 4, 8, 11, and 23 be closed, and the services of several employes be dispensed with. Referred to the Ward's Island Committee.

Mr. Stevenson said that official figures showed the number of emigrants who arrived between Nov. 1 and Jan. 23 to have been but 4,550. It was certain that emigration was about to fall off still more. In the Landing Bureau there were six employes, at salaries aggregating $5,200 a year, who were capable of landing 3,000 to 4,000 emigrants per day. He moved that the force be reduced. There was a sharp opposition, and the matter was referred to the Castle Garden Committee. Mr. Stevenson then said he was satisfied that the force employed on Ward's Island and in Castle Garden could be reduced, without injury, so as to save in salaries over $19,000. The Commission was paying more than other institutions of the kind for the service rendered. He moved that the reduction be made. Messrs. Lynch, Quintard, Maujer, Schack, Forrest, and the President all made a dead set against Mr. Stevenson's motion, and he amended it so as to read that the Ward's Island Committee and the Castle Garden Committee be instructed to examine into the feasibility of the plan and report, which was carried. He then read a list of proposed reductions and dismissals on Ward's Island and in Castle Garden, which would reduce expenses $19,673 50.

Mr. Stevenson added that they could easily get rid of laborers costing $3,500 by compelling the idle men they were feeding to work under the supervision of the janitor. Mr. Lynch thought that was a good idea. Mr. Schack said that only a few days ago Mr. Stevenson had said to him that the salaries were already too low. Mr. Stevenson admitted this, but said that the funds were also low, and it was the duty of the commission to get help as cheaply as possible. No man had yet resigned because of the reduction of his salary, and if he should there were plenty to take his place. The President objected to the dismissal of Dr. Sterling. He had served the board twenty-seven years, and if he was blind and helpless they should not turn him out like an old horse to die. Mr. Schack added that he had taken small-pox and cholera in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Stevenson could not see where the commission derived their right to pension any one with the money of the emigrant. Mr. Schack said that this was one of those violations of duty that would rest easy on his conscience when dying.

Mr. Stevenson, on recommendation of Dr. McMasters, nominated Edward Falconer Miles to ward 20 in place of Bergman, resigned. Referred to Ward's Island Committee.

Mr. Schack moved that a circular be issued to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction and to benevolent societies which furnish out-door relief, requesting them not to turn emigrants away from their doors. The custom now was to ask the applicant "How long have you been in the country?" and if it be under five years to send him to Castle Garden. As the Commission is out of funds, there is much suffering among emigrants in consequence. Carried.

Mr. Stevenson said that he found emigrants on Ward's Island who had been offered situations and had refused them. He moved that such persons should be discharged, and that members of the board should be prevented from sending them back again. He cited the case of Bridget McCormick, who was offered a situation at $10 per month, and refused it because she wanted $12. Dr. McMasters had discharged a man as cured. Next day he was sent back by a Commissioner, and the doctor again discharged him. This man's wife says he has plenty of money and refuses to support her, but supports other women. Bridget, on motion, was ordered to be discharged.

Mr. Maujer advised that bunks be fitted up for the use of the occupants of "Bummers' Hall." Referred to the Castle Garden Committee.

Mr. Stevenson moved that the services of Henry Kelly, night watchman in Castle Garden, be dispensed with. After a hard discussion the motion was carried, most of the members professing great reluctance to vote in the affirmative.

In regard to "Bummers' Hall," Mr. Lynch explained that it was the resort exclusively of old hands; men who loaf around the First Ward all day, and sleep on the Battery benches in the Summer; men who won't work. He thought that they were well enough provided for, and that, should the accommodation be improved, there would be 540 instead of 140 every night. Mr. Stevenson said that he was informed that some of them had lodged in "Bummers' Hall" eight years. Mr. Lynch said that the newly-arrived emigrants were comfortably provided for, being allowed to sleep on the benches in the Rotunda, and Mr. Stevenson agreed with him. The Commissioners then adjourned.

A communication has been addressed by Commissioner E. Stevenson to each member of the Legislature in which he protests against the appropriation of the $300,000 asked for by the Commissioners from the State funds, in addition to an increase of the commutation tax from $1 50 to $2 per capita. He says he is willing to admit that the present commutation tax is too low to support the commission as it has been and is now partially conducted. The cost per capita for the support of sick and destitute emigrants at Ward's Island for the year 1874 was 56.7 cents. Compared with the expenses of similar institutions in the City of New-York, the cost exceeds that of others from 150 to 180 per cent. The cost at the Charity Hospital for 1874 was but 22 cents.

The laws of the State provide that the master or consignee of any vessel, upon the landing of any passenger not a citizen of the United States who may be likely to become a public charge, shall, in addition to the commutation money, execute a bond for $500 to indemnify the Commissioners of the State for the support of such passenger within five years from the date of the bond. This law has never been executed, as all action attempted to be taken in regard to it has been defeated through the efforts of the *ex-officio* members of the board. While such resources are at the command of the commission he is unwilling that the people of the State should be taxed by any act of his to support an institution that can be made self-sustaining.

The principal cause of extravagance in the commission is from the *ex-officio* members who are responsible only to the societies they represent. It is not the Governor or the Senate that appoints them State Commissioners—they are selected Presidents by foreign societies, and become Commissioners by virtue of their office, with full power to vote upon all appropriations of money, including salaries of employes. The Legislature is asked to give the *ex officio* members of the commission even greater power—that of voting upon the appointment and removal of subordinates. This is anti-democratic and anti-American. No society of Americans has any such privilege. This bill, if passed, will give these societies more power, in making these appointments, than that now held by the Governor, for whomsoever they may elect is legally a State Commissioner whom the Governor or Senate cannot remove, while the Senate may reject or confirm any one nominated by the Governor. In conclusion, he trusts that the members of the Legislature will give the matter their careful consideration.

THE NEW BISHOP.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP SCARSBOROUGH, OF NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. Dr. Scarsborough, the newly-elected Bishop of the Southern Episcopal Diocese of New-Jersey, was consecrated yesterday, the ceremonies being performed at St. Mary's Church, in Burlington. A large number of distinguished divines and laymen from different sections of the country were in attendance, and all the trains arriving yesterday morning were crowded with people anxious to witness the ceremonies. Among the clergymen occupying seats in the sanctuary were Bishops Potter, of New-York; Kerfoot, of Pittsburg; Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Doane, of Albany; Littlejohn, of Long Island; Howe, of Central Pennsylvania, and Paddock, of Massachusetts; Rev. Drs. Little and Hodgkins, of Delaware; Vibbert, Roberts, Newman, and Ely, of Philadelphia; Dr. Jackson, President of Trinity College, Hartford; Rev. Drs. Garrison, Pettit, Baker, Hills, and Stubbs, of New-Jersey.

The services opened at 9 o'clock with prayer, and at 11 o'clock the Sacrament of Communion was administered. Bishop Kerfoot preached the sermon. This was followed by the consecration ceremonies, Bishop Potter officiating as consecrator, Bishops Doane and Paddock as Precentors, with all the other Bishops assisting. The ceremonies were very solemn and impressive, Dr. Scarsborough taking his vows in a clear and firm voice. When the ceremonies were concluded, the Bishops and clergymen present, together with a number of prominent laymen, received and accepted an invitation to dine with Bishop Scarsborough at his new residence. The new Bishop was formerly stationed at Pittsburg.

SKETCH OF THE NEW BISHOP.

Right Rev. John Scarsborough, D. D., is a native of New-York State, and about forty-eight years of age. He received his preliminary education at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., after graduating at which institution he entered the General Theological Seminary of the P. E. Church in New-York, where he graduated in the class of 1857. While at the seminary he was marked for his regularity and devotion in the discharge of his duties as a student, and showed missionary zeal in the Sunday-school work established among the poor by Trinity Church. After his graduation he served as an assistant for a short time to Rev. Dr. Thomas W. Coit, of Troy, N. Y., and then accepted a call to a prominent church in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. There he remained about five years, and then became the successor of Rev. Dr. Swope at Trinity Church, Pittsburg. This church is the most prominent in that city in connection with the denomination, and during Dr. Scarsborough's incumbency it has erected a magnificent edifice. His ministrations in Pittsburg have been very successful, and his departure for a new field of labor is greatly regretted. His successor in the Rectorship is Rev. William A. Hitchcock, now of Binghamton, N. Y. Bishop Scarsborough is a man of great zeal and unusual ability, and has shown his fitness for the Episcopal office by the display of rare executive powers. He is classed as a moderate High Churchman.

The Diocese of New-Jersey, over which the new Bishop is to preside, is the lower portion of the State, and embraces the Counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, Camden, Burlington, Mercer, Hunterdon, Atlantic, Ocean, Monmouth, Union, Middlesex, and Somerset—about twice as much territory as is included in Bishop Odenheimer's new jurisdiction, but only equal to it in population, and much inferior in financial resources. The Diocese embraces seventy-nine clergymen. The Burlington College for boys, and St. Mary's Hall, a female college, both at Burlington, as well as the episcopal residence of "Riverside," at the same place, are included in the diocese. Bishop Scarsborough, like his predecessors before the division of the State, will make Burlington his residence.

The convention to elect a Bishop met at Burlington on Nov. 12, and the struggle was quite protracted. The laity elected Dr. Hall, of Brooklyn, five times, but he failed to receive the necessary clerical support. Dr. Scarsborough was finally elected, as a compromise candidate, on the fifteenth ballot.

A HARD CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I venture to ask for a few lines of your valuable space, in which to call attention to a most distressing case of suffering and poverty. An ex-Major in the Anglo-Indian Army, who also went through the Crimean war, came to this county about a year ago, accompanied by his wife and one child, then an infant six months old. He brought with him a little money, but it was soon exhausted, the sickness of the infant entailing heavy expenses. Although he has with great perseverance sought steady employment, he has never been able to obtain any, but has gained a bare existence by canvassing for orders on books and other articles. Last Summer a second child was born, and soon after the wife's health gave way under their accumulated misfortunes. For more than a month past she has been quite insane, and two of the first doctors in this City, who have most generously given her their services, say that it is imperatively necessary either that she should have a nurse, and be made to feel that the means of support for a short time are assured, or that she should be removed to a private asylum. They are agreed that if she be sent to a pauper lunatic asylum she will never recover. To-day, a situation has been offered to the husband, which, at commencing, would yield sufficient to enable him to support himself and the children, but this he is unable to take till something be done for the wife, whom he cannot leave.

Any pecuniary or other assistance will be most gratefully accepted by this much afflicted man, whose character will bear the strictest investigation. I shall be pleased to supply further particulars to those who may feel interested, and to receive contributions.

JULIAN MAGNUS,
Managing Editor of the *Arcadian*, Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton street, New-York.
MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875.

PRIZE-FIGHTERS AT THE TOMBS.

John Connolly, the proprietor of the stable at No. 11 Pell street, and Patrick Thomas and Thomas Adams, the principals who were to have engaged in a prize-fight in the stable, on Monday night, were held in $300 bail each by Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and each of the thirteen accessories in $100 bail, all to answer at Special Sessions.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

PEKIN AND THE GREAT WALL.
THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.
MR. CONKLING'S SPEECH ON LOUISIANA.
OUR UNDERGROUND TREASURES.
REVIEW OF DR. DRAPER'S "RELIGION AND SCIENCE."
THE ASTOR HOUSE AND ITS HISTORY.
EXHAUSTION OF SOILS; PERMANENT EFFECT OF MANURES.
OHIO AND VERMONT DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.
NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

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Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

HOPKINS—GARDNER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1875, at St. Paul's Church, Boston, by Rev. Samuel Cutler, GEORGE G. HOPKINS, M. D., of Brooklyn, to ALICE J., daughter of Joseph B. Gardner, of Boston.

McKINLEY—COOKE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1875, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, by Rev. Thomas McK. Brown, ROBERT McKINLEY to ANNA V. COOKE. No cards.

DIED.

ADDINSELL.—On Monday, Feb. 1, HARRY, eldest son of George W. and the late Lois Addinsell, in the 18th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BALLARD.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Jan. 31, SARAH ANN, wife of James Ballard.
The friends of the family and of her brother, Hon. John D. Lawson, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 222 East 12th st., on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

BEECHER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, HENRY C. BEECHER.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUNCE.—Suddenly, at Astoria, on Monday, Feb. 1, GEORGE F. BUNCE, in the 76th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, corner of the Crescent and Jamaica av., to-day, Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 2 P. M. Boat leaves Peck slip at 1:10 P. M.

BRADLEY.—On Sunday, Jan. 31, at Port Chester, of pleuro-pneumonia, WALTON BRADLEY, aged 31 years, son of William C. and Charlotte L. Bradley, formerly of Brooklyn.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Ross Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, 3d inst., at 1:30 P. M.

CLARK.—At Cortland, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1875, BENJ. U. CLARK, age 63 years.

CORY.—At Englewood, N. J., Monday, Feb. 1, 1875, FRANCIS LYMAN, son of Uzal and Sarah E. Cory, in the 13th year of his age.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Dwight place, Englewood, Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 4:30 P. M. Trains via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey leave foot of Chambers st., New-York, at 1:30 and 3:15 P. M.

DUNNING.—On Monday, Feb. 1, at 8:15 A. M., HARRIET DUNNING, widow of the late Oliver Dunning, in the 83d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, William H. Dunning, No. 154 West 16th st., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 3:30 P. M.; the remains to be interred in Marble Cemetery, 2d st.

HART.—On Feb. 2, JAMES HART, aged 43 years, 1 month.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, Morrisania, on Friday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.

KETCHAM.—At his residence in Plainfield, N. J., on the 2d of February inst., EBENEZER P. KETCHAM, (late of the firm of Ketcham, Bro. & Co., of this City,) in the 50th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock, at his late residence. Train, 12:40, foot of Liberty st., North River, returning 4:28 P. M.

KEENE.—On Sunday morning, the 31st ult., SAMUEL S. KEENE, in his 29th year.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, at Montrose, N. J., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Train leaves New-York at 11:15 A. M., Morris and Essex Railroad.

LIVINGSTON.—At Trenton, N. J., on Monday, the 1st inst., ALFRED S. LIVINGSTON, in the 62d year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church at Trenton, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 12:30 o'clock.

LYELL.—On Monday, Feb. 1, 1875, JANET JOHNSTON (a native of Alyth, Scotland,) wife of James Lyell.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 364 West 18th st., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MITCHELL.—At Tarrytown, on 1st inst., JOHN S. MITCHELL.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral at Waterbury, Conn., from the residence of his brother, Charles M. Mitchell, on Thursday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. A special funeral service will be held at his late residence in Tarrytown on Wednesday morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

MOKE.—In London, on the 17th January, GEORGE MOKE, formerly a merchant of this City.

OGILBY.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 31, MARY, daughter of the late Rev. John D. Ogilby, D. D., in the 25th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, New-Brunswick, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

PURDY.—On Monday, Feb. 1, Mrs. MARY, widow of the late Josiah Purdy, aged 94 years.
Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Dr. Alfred S., Dr. Samuel A., and Mr. James S. Purdy, are invited to attend her funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, William Truslow, No. 119 East 30th st., on Wednesday, 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The body will be taken to Westchester County on Thursday for interment.

PARKS.—On Monday, Feb. 1, Mrs. SOPHIA PARKS, aged 72 years.
Her funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 226 East 20th st., on Thursday, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

REDMOND.—In Newport, Jan. 30, of pneumonia, JULIA LAWRENCE, only daughter of William and Mary L. Redmond in the 6th year of her age.
☞Louisville (Ky.) papers please copy.

SLOAN.—At Shanghai, China, on the 21st of November last, Mr. HENRY MONTGOMERY SLOAN, late of Cold Spring on the Hudson, in the 24th year of his age.

SMITH.—On Monday, Feb. 1, 1875, of typhoid pneumonia, LOUISE L., daughter of Clarence A. and Catharine A. Smith, aged 12 years, 6 months, and 21 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 127 Kosciusko st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3.

ST. GAUDENS.—On the 2d of February, MARY ANN ST. GAUDENS, wife of B. P. E. St. Gaudens.
The funeral will take place from No. 314 4th av., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 1 P. M.

SUTTON.—On Sunday, Jan. 31, CHARLES SUTTON, Keeper of City Hall, in the 60th year of his age.
Friends are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday morning, 10:30 o'clock, at Eighteenth Street M. E. Church.

THRESHER.—At Fair Haven, Minn., Jan. 23, in the 34th year of her age, MARGARET ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. James N. Thresher, and eldest daughter of Aaron Rand, formerly of this City.
Funeral services to be held at the Baptist Church, Peekskill, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock. Train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:10 A. M. will arrive at Peekskill at 11 A. M.

TEN BROECK.—At Schenectady, HELEN L. TEN BROECK, widow of Samuel Ten Broeck, and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Brooks, of this City.

VAN VLIET.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, FREDDIE, infant son of Frederick G. and Catherine R. Van Vliet.
Funeral services will be held on Thursday at 4 P. M., at No. 241 West 52d street. Remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y.

WHITE.—At Washington Heights, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 2, 1875, PEREGRINE WHITE, aged 59 years, 2 months, and 24 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, 10th av., between 155th and 156th sts., on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SWEETEN THE BREATH AND PRESERVE the Teeth, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE; 25 cents a bottle.

NEVER FAIL TO KEEP A BOX OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges in the house, and when Johnny or Mary droops a little, or picks his or her nose, or has a bad breath, give him or her one, and watch the result. If they have worms, out they will and must come; for the two don't keep company together.

A TERRIBLE THING IS A PAIN IN THE small of the back; it may come from disordered kidneys, from a cold or a wrench. But in all cases, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, well rubbed in, will afford instantaneous relief, and ultimately remove the cause of the trouble.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 11 A. M.; on Wednesday at 11 A. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 152 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collections.

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POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at No. 189 Spring st.
AUSTIN LEAKE, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE DIRECT EXAMINATION OF MR. TILTON NOT COMPLETED.

Continued from Third Page.

ton told me not to go up for Mr. Beecher was there, and he did not wish us to meet, so I remained down stairs. Pretty soon Mr. Moulton came down to me, and said that Mr. Beecher was in great despondency, and that he proposed as a method of settling the case to resign his ministry. Mr. Moulton dictated to me from memory the copy of the letter of resignation, which he said Mr. Beecher had on that night brought, and Mr. Moulton said, "What do you think of that as an expediency?" I said, "You tell him that if he resigns his ministry at this crisis and flings back this odium on my family, I will shoot him on the street." Whether or not he communicated that to Mr. Beecher I don't know.

Q.—Is that the proposed card that you have spoken of? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Part of it is in print, what was it taken from? A.—The part in print was taken from the New-York *Evening Express;* whether this is the identical fragment that was taken from the *Express* or not, I can't say. My impression is that it appeared in the *Express* on Friday afternoon, and was copied into some of the morning papers on Saturday morning, but I would not be certain about that now.

Mr. Fullerton—That is Exhibit No. 25.

Q.—Now look at the paper which I show you and tell me what that is. [Showing paper to witness.] A.—This is a copy of a card which I proposed to Mr. Beecher on that occasion to sign in order to get rid of that.

Q.—In order to get rid of Exhibit No. 25, and proposed the one you now have in your hand? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Let us see that. That is new, is it?

Mr. Morris—Yes, Sir.

The paper was handed to defendant's counsel, and then to the stenographer, who marks it in evidence Exhibit No. 75.

Q.—The last paper is marked Exhibit No. 75. Did Mr. Beecher see this Exhibit No. 75? A.—Yes, he must have seen it, because he published the next day almost the identical reproduction.

Q.—Look at Exhibit No. 23.

Mr. Morris—No, that is not it. Look in the exhibit book.

Mr. Fullerton—Ah, I beg pardon. Look at Exhibit No. 27, and see whether it is the card prepared to be published by Mr. Beecher in lieu of this—

Mr. Evarts—Oh, well, I don't know anything about that, Mr. Fullerton. This paper is proved by this witness as having been drawn by him, and of course the right to offer it in evidence must depend upon its having been submitted to Mr. Beecher, or in some way respecting his resignation as a part of the transaction. Whenever that is supplied, of course it can be read.

Q.—Exhibit No. 75 was not published, I believe? What was published? A.—What is Exhibit No. 75.

Q.—The proposed card which has been last called to your attention? A.—Yes, Sir; it was published the next day with one or two trifling alterations—the substance of it—in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, June 2, 1873.

Mr. Beach—Exhibit 27?

The Witness—Here it is marked Exhibit 27.

Mr. Fullerton—That is sufficient.

Mr. Evarts—We do not think it identifies. That paper was published, no doubt, and is in proof. This witness drew a card that might have been used, for aught I know; and if he can say that it was shown to Mr. Beecher, we do not want an argumentative statement that Mr. Beecher saw it, because he published something different from it although like it, also. The question is whether he saw the paper.

WHAT HE DID WITH THE PAPER.

Q.—What did you do with Exhibit No. 75? A.—I will tell you, Sir. After Mr. Beecher, on Saturday evening, May 31, 1873, had prepared his letter of resignation, and I had sent him that message through Mr. Moulton, that he must find some other way, I went early the next morning, or pretty early the next morning, to Mr. Moulton's house, to see what had been the result of Mr. Beecher's later consultation with Mr. Moulton on that Saturday night after I had left the house—on leaving, I had left them together. Mr. Moulton told me—

Q.—No; unless Mr. Beecher was there; don't say anything that Mr. Moulton told you, unless Mr. Beecher was there. A.—I was about to say that he showed me a letter just received from Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Is that in evidence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Morris—June 1.

The Witness—I asked Mr. Moulton—

Q.—Is that the letter which he showed you at that time? [Handing a paper to the witness.] A.—Yes, Sir; I asked Mr. Moulton what Mr. Beecher had resolved upon, whereupon he showed me that letter.

Mr. Morris—Exhibit 26.

Q.—Now, without relating what occurred between you and Mr. Moulton, tell us what you did with Exhibit No. 75, the letter addressed to Mr. Kinsella? A.—Well, Sir, I do not understand any art of answering that question, unless I mention something that precedes it, because this connects with the previous occurrence.

Q.—Into whose hands did it go? A.—I put it into Mr. Moulton's hands to be communicated to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beach—I do not think there is any thing wanting. That paper, he says, was published the next day.

Judge Neilson—With some trifling alterations.

Mr. Beach—Very well, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Now, the relation and connection of the two papers we can spell out as well as he can.

Mr. Beach—I know that, but we want it in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—Why not put it in.

Mr. Beach—Because it is the same paper that Mr. Beecher published the next day.

Mr. Evarts—How do we know but it is copied from Mr. Beecher's.

Mr. Beach—Because he says he prepared it and sent it to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—You cannot make an argumentative proposition that Mr. Beecher read it because he published something like it.

The Witness—I was informed that Mr. Beecher copied his from mine.

Mr. Evarts—If he did it in your presence, you can testify to it.

The Witness—He did not do it in my presence.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Beecher may have told him subsequently that he did.

Mr. Evarts—Very well, if he did, then you can give it in evidence.

Mr. Beach—I do not know of any better recognition that can be given of a paper than the facts that it was sent by the draughtsman to Mr. Beecher, and that Mr. Beecher published it, *in hæc verba*, next day, with a few trifling alterations. I think that is pretty substantial recognition of the paper.

Judge Neilson—I think in that view the paper can be put in, as I suggested before.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note our objection to it.

Mr. Fullerton then read as follows:

BEECHER TO KINSELLA.

Mr. Kinsella:

MY DEAR SIR: I have maintained silence under the continuous slanders that have for some time followed me. I do not now propose to explain myself—

Mr. Beach—Will you wait a moment?

Judge Neilson—Give the date and number.

Mr. Fullerton (resuming the reading)—The recent publication of a document which bears my name, among others, was made without consultation with either Theodore Tilton or myself, or our authorization. If that document should lead the public to regard Mr. Tilton as the author of the calumnies to which it alludes, or any other slanders against me, it will do him great injustice. Mr. Tilton's course toward me has been that of a man of integrity.

Yours, HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Q.—Now, who was Mr. Kinsella?

Mr. Tilton shook his head as if in perplexity.

Mr. Beach—What was his business?

The Witness—O! I thought you meant what was his function in this case?

Mr. Fullerton—No. A.—O, Mr. Kinsella was the editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Q.—In which the publication took place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton (to the stenographer)—State that No. 75 was read in evidence.

The Witness—Perhaps I ought to mention that the alterations in that card were submitted by Mr. Beecher to me through Mr. Moulton, before they were made, on Sunday night.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor has my exception to the reading of this paper?

Judge Neilson—Yes.

By Mr. Fullerton—We will now pass to 1873, in the month of June. Do you recollect an interview on a Sunday night at Mr. Moulton's house? A.—That is the interview I have just been mentioning—Sunday night, Jan. 1, 1873.

Mr. Beach—You did not see Mr. Beecher, I understand? A.—Mr. Moulton would not permit us to see each other; he kept Mr. Beecher up stairs and me down; he said that the two men were not in a frame of mind to meet.

Q.—What effect did this card of Mr. Beecher have?

Mr. Evarts—Upon what?

Mr. Fullerton—Upon himself.

The Witness—Upon Mr. Beecher?

Q.—Yes. What frame of mind was he in?

Judge Neilson—In other words, did you see him again?

The Witness—I do not at this moment remember the first day I saw Mr. Beecher after the publication.

Q.—Have you any recollection of what occurred about the 10th or 12th of June? Soon afterward, do you recollect sending something to him? A.—Do you mean a little scrap of paper?

Q.—Yes. A.—I do not know that I could fix that little scrap of paper on the 10th or 12th of June. The circumstances, as they lie in my memory, are these: The publication of this little card of the 2d of June, 1873, excited a great deal of comment. Mr. Beecher told me that all his friends were pressing him to know why in the world they published such a card, exonerating me—showing that I was not the author of the scandals, and giving me a good character before the world; that he had been requested by his friends to know the reason; that the clamors thickened, and that the inquiries into the reasons for that card had given him great perplexity; and he told me also that there was a threat at that time on the part of Mr. West to institute inquiries into the case.

THE TROUBLES GROWING OUT OF THE CARD.

At all events, Mr. Beecher said to me that the troubles which had grown up in consequence of the publication of that card were so great as to throw him into great depression. He communicated that to me and also to Mr. Moulton two or three times during that month of June, and one morning when he was in a pretty low state—so Mr. Moulton informed me—I sent him a little Scripture text, a favorite text of his, from which he used to preach in the past days. I wrote it on a scrap of paper and sent it up into his pulpit—"Grace, mercy, and peace"—and signed my name to it, and he found it in his pulpit when he went to preach. He told me a few days after that there never had been a sunbeam that brought him more brightness than that, and said that my spirit toward him lifted him up or cast him down. He thanked me very profusely for it. I cannot fix the exact date of that paper. It did not have any date; only that he was at that time in great depression, and it was on that ground that Mr. Moulton asked me to do something.

MR. WEST'S LETTER TO BEECHER.

Q.—Do you recollect the letter of Mr. West to Mr. Beecher foreshadowing the charges that he afterward preferred against you? A.—I do not recollect seeing the letter; I think I have never seen it till these legal proceedings; but I remember that letter was sent by Mr. West to Mr. Beecher, for Mr. Beecher came around to Mr. Moulton and me and said that Mr. West had made up his mind to institute charges against me. Mr. Beecher wanted to know what was the best policy to proceed upon in reference to that forthcoming inquiry.

Q.—What occurred? A.—All that occurred, on my part at least, was simply this, that I did not see how they could make any inquiry unless I consented to go there and be inquired into, and that there could be no investigation of any sort if I kept away, and that it would take seven chains to drag me down to that church for an investigation; and then Mr. Moulton or I suggested—I don't know which—that, as a temporary relief, it would be well to treat the charges with some little kindliness, not to rebuff them, not to say "No, I will not look into this," but say, "The time of year is bad; the Summer is upon us, the Summer vacation is upon us; throw the thing over to Autumn;" give them half a welcome, half a rebuff—that that was the policy for Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Was anything said at that time on the subject of the jurisdiction of the court, or was that subsequent? A.—Mr. West's charges occupied the attention of Mr. Moulton and myself at intervals during the Summer; Mr. West made me a visit during the Summer; I think that was during Mr. Beecher's absence from the pulpit; I do not remember precisely the date of Mr. West's call; I think it was in the early part of August that he came to see me; he was then a stranger to me; I did not know him by sight.

THE WEST CHARGES.

Q.—Pass to the month of October, if you please. What occurred then in regard to Mr. West's charges? A.—At some time in the month of October—I do not remember the date, though the paper bears a date—I was waited upon at the office of the *Golden Age* by Mr. Talmadge, clerk of the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, who presented me with a formal copy of the charges that Mr. West made against me, to the effect that I had been slandering Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Those charges, I believe, thus served upon you, are those in evidence? A.—Yes, Sir; the identical papers.

Q.—Look at Exhibit No. 29 and say if you recognize it as the charges you refer to. [Witness is handed a book.] A.—This is a printed copy, I suppose.

Q.—Well, you can have the original. [Handing witness a paper.] A.—That is the paper, Sir; two papers.

Q.—The letter accompanying it, also, of Mr. Talmadge? A.—Yes, Sir; both papers as you see them.

Q.—How long after that did you see Mr. Beecher? A.—I do not know how many days, but very speedily after that; I did not see Mr. Beecher; Mr. Beecher saw me.

Q.—Where did he see you? A.—At Mr. Moulton's house.

Q.—What occurred? A.—He wanted to know what we should do in reference to Mr. West's revival of these charges.

Q.—State whether the charges were there? A.—I do not know whether they were there or not.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Beecher saw them? A.—I don't know, but he spoke to me about them; I had received my copy; I do not know whether he had ever seen that identical copy or not.

Q.—Well, what occurred there in regard to it? A.—He said everything depended upon me. I told him if that was true I could very easily handle the case. Then I informed him that Mr. West had visited me during the Summer, and that he had substantially indicated to me, though he did not say it in plain words, that he [Mr. West] had originally instituted these charges against me in June, because he thought that I was really guilty of slandering Mr. Beecher; that during the Summer he [Mr. West] had changed his mind on that subject, and had come to the conclusion that Mr. Beecher was the guilty man, but that having brought his charges before the church in the regular way he desired that they should be called up in the Autumn, and urged upon me as a matter of duty and for my own vindication, that I should appear before the church and answer the charges; that, in answering them I would throw the burden of blame where it belonged and clear myself. I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. West was a stranger to me, and that I had entered into no obligations with him, and that I had told him very frankly that I had been for nearly four years out of the church, for I had never crossed the threshold of it during that time, had never attended any service there, and never expected to do so as long as I lived, and that nothing could induce me now to return to that church, and least of all would any temptation allure me to do so for the sake of bringing about any investigation into a scandal. I told him that Mr. West had argued with me about my duty to go, and had said to me that my name was on the roll, and that I was still a member of the church, and it had still authority over me, and that he, Mr. West, had taken the advice of several well-known Congregational clergymen, men who understood the order and polity of the Church, and that when the time came he meant to call up these charges, assume that I was a member of the church, treat me as a member, and force me to trial. I told Mr. Beecher that I had informed Mr. West that no power on earth should force me to trial, that I should take the ground that was the true ground, that I was not a member of Plymouth Church, that I had informed the Pastor of the church to that effect three or four years ago, that I was not a member, and that the error was in the fact of supposing that the accidental retention of my name on the roll could create a member of a man that was no member. I told Mr. Beecher that I had said that to Mr. West, and that, in a friendly spirit toward me, he meant to call up the charges. I told him the fact that Mr. West was guarded in his expressions; that he would not say absolutely that he believed in Mr. Beecher's guilt, but only that if Mr. Beecher was innocent he was acting during the Summer toward the proposed investigation exactly as a guilty man would act, and exactly as an innocent man would not act. I told Mr. Beecher that now that the charges had been presented to me in regular form I would assume toward them the same attitude I previously announced to him when the first premonitions were given in the months of June or July; that I should stand on my non-membership; that I should say I was out of the church; that the record was wrong; that they should revise the roll. He said to me, "Theodore, if you take that ground, all will be safe; but if by any means they can bring you before us for examination everything will be lost." I said, "They cannot carry me before a tribunal of the church without my consent, and I will never give my consent." I then told Mr. Beecher that he must assist in fighting off the West charges. He said that the trouble was to deal with those members of the church who took the technical theory that, because my name was still on the roll, it was according to precedence and the policy of the Congregational Churches to act toward me as if I was a member. He told me that there were some members of the church that took that ground, and that they were the difficult persons to deal with; and in view of that difficulty I suggested to Mr. Beecher a form of action which he approved. That form was this: I said: "Suppose you draft a resolution something like this: 'Resolved, That as Mr. Theodore Tilton has not been for four years a member of this church, the roll, which contains his name, be amended in accordance with that fact.'" That was my proposition for satisfying the conscience of those gentlemen who thought I was a member because my name was on the roll. Mr. Beecher approved of that proposition, the essence of it being that I was not a member, and that the roll should be amended to recognize that fact. That was the policy agreed upon.

Q.—Did you write to Mr. Talmadge? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Is that [witness is handed a paper] the letter which you wrote to him? A.—That is the letter, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer it in evidence.

The letter of Mr. Tilton to Mr. Talmadge is marked in evidence No. 76.

Mr. Evarts—That comes in under the same objection and the same ruling of admitting the charges?

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note our exception.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton read the letter, as follows:

TILTON'S LETTER TO THE CLERK OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

No. 174 LIVINGSTON STREET,
BROOKLYN, Oct. 20, 1873.

Mr. D. W. Talmadge, Clerk:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received from you an official paper addressed to me as a member of Plymouth Church.

Nearly four years ago I terminated my connection with that church and am not now a member thereof; therefore the document addressed to me in that capacity I cannot receive.

To avoid any seeming discourtesy in returning it herewith, I retain it subject to your direction.

With my best wishes for the prosperity of the church, I remain, THEODORE TILTON.

Q.—Did anything else occur after the proposition of this resolution, which you proposed should be adopted? A.—After I sent that letter to Mr. Talmadge I was in at Mr. Moulton's house one morning; I think it was the very day after the letter had been delivered; or, if it was not the first day, it was very shortly after. Mr. Beecher came in, and, on seeing me, came up and got both my hands in both of his, and said, "Theodore, God inspired you to write that letter."

ACTION OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Q.—What action did the church take in regard to it? A.—On the morning of the 31st of October, 1873—I believe I am correct in the date—it was the morning of the day on the evening of which the action was to be taken by the church in reference to these charges—on the morning of that day I saw in one of the New-York papers, I have forgotten which—I think the *Sun*—some intimation that the action that night, instead of being in accordance with the bargain made between Mr. Beecher and myself, namely, that the roll should be amended in accordance with the fact of my non-membership—I saw an article saying that the action that night was to result in my excommunication from the church on the ground that charges had been brought against me of having slandered the Pastor, and when I was cited to appear before the church to answer them, I had, in a mean-spirited way, put in the plea that I was not a member of the church, shirked my responsibility, evaded my duty, and in that matter was to be dealt with by the church and be punished with expulsion. I went around to Mr. Moulton's house, called his attention to that statement, and asked him to send for Mr. Beecher, which he did, and Mr. Beecher came. I called Mr. Beecher's attention to that statement, and asked him what the action was to be that night. I said, "You and I have agreed what the action shall be. I have written a letter to the church; I have written it in your interest. I have not written that letter with a view to evading any duty. I am perfectly willing, if you are, to go down to the church and face its investigation. Tell me what the action to-night is to be. What is the meaning of this newspaper prediction that I am to be expelled?" He said he did not know exactly what the action was to be, and he spoke some very severe words against Mr. West; and he said he was in great trouble. I told him I could not afford the risk of any mistake; that if that newspaper foreshadowed the true action, namely, that I was to be held up before the public as non-membershipped, I would never submit to it. He begged me to consult Mr. Samuel Belcher, a member of the Examining Committee. He said Mr. Belcher could tell me what the action would be. I told him I would write to Mr. Belcher. I told him I would not permit the church to put me on record, for my future to be clouded by it, as under any such base insinuations, as that I was not able to meet any such charges. I left Mr. Beecher, or rather, Mr. Beecher left me and left the house. I went up into the study, and I wrote to a member of the Examining Committee—Mr. Samuel D. Belcher.

Mr. Fullerton (handing witness a paper)—Is that the letter you wrote to him? A.—Yes, Sir, this is the original draft. I wrote a clean copy, and went over and carried it to him in person.

Mr. Fullerton—Go on with the narrative.

Mr. Evarts—The question is whether Mr. Beecher saw it.

The Witness—I delivered the letter to Mr. Belcher.

Q.—Now go on with the narration. A.—I delivered it to Mr. Beecher. I then went to my office and I prepared a copy of it, which I sent to Mr. Talmadge, the clerk. The substance of the letter was—

Mr. Fullerton—Never mind that. I will read the thing itself by and by. When was the action of the church to be had? A.—That night.

Q.—Did you go the church that night? A.—I did, Sir.

WHAT OCCURRED AT THE CHURCH MEETING.

Q.—What occurred there? A.—I arose and made a speech.

Q.—Tell us from the time you entered the church until you left it what occurred in the presence of Mr. Beecher. A.—About 8 o'clock I went into the church, and the prayer-meeting was in progress. I waited through it until the end. At the end the meeting resolved itself, by congregational custom, into a business meeting; one of the members was appointed Moderator, and the action which was heralded in the newspaper that morning was brought forward. A series of resolutions were adopted, the substance of which was that I had made charges against the Pastor; that I had been examined as a member. My answer was that I was not a member, and therefore they dropped my name from the roll. And as soon as I heard that resolution read I rose to my feet and I made a speech to that meeting, in effect that if I had slandered the Pastor I was there to answer for it to his face. Mr. Beecher arose and said he made no charge against me. The entire proceedings are chronicled in the papers of that date. I will not pretend to repeat them exactly.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher say anything about the letter to Mr. Belcher afterward? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He told me he was afraid trouble might arise, in view of my letter to Mr. Belcher; not because I had sent it to Mr. Belcher, because he was his friend; but because I had sent a copy of it to Mr. Talmadge. He did not then know whether Talmadge was friendly or hostile to the investigation, but he said he had procured a copy of it, and it was in his possession; I don't distinctly remember whether it was Mr. Beecher's copy or Mr. Talmadge's copy; at any rate he told me there was no danger.

Mr. Fullerton—I will read the letter in evidence.

TILTON'S LETTER TO SAMUEL D. BELCHER.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 31, 1873.

Mr. Samuel D. Belcher:

MY DEAR SIR: As you are a mutual friend of Mr. Beecher and myself, and as you are likewise a member of the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, now occupied with an unhappy scandal, I desire to put into your hands, to be used publicly or privately, at your discretion, the following statement, viz.: I wrote a few days ago to your committee, stating that I had not for four years held any connection with Plymouth Church, and, therefore, could not with propriety act the part of a member in any proceedings. But since writing that note, I learn from the public papers that because my name still appears on the church books I am, therefore, still considered a member, sufficiently so at least to be indicted by one of the members for slandering the Pastor. A hint also is thrown out that I am thus refusing to submit myself to the church tribunal in order to escape the responsibility of my slanderous words. I therefore say:

First—I have never spoken against Mr. Beecher falsely; and,

Second—If either he or the church committee shall request me to waive my non-membership and take my position once again I will do so, as a member, long enough to appear this evening at the meeting to answer before the assembled congregation or committee the following question, either from Mr. Beecher or the committee, viz.: Have you, Theodore Tilton, ever spoken against Henry Ward Beecher falsely?

I request you to show this letter to Mr. Beecher before the action of the committee to-night. Let me add that my explicitness in this matter is solely with a view to protect myself against any unjust suspicion or reflection in future that I have ever sought to evade any just responsibility of mine to Plymouth Church.

I retain a copy of this letter to be used as I shall see fit. Fraternally yours,

THEODORE TILTON.

Mr. Fullerton (to the Court)—A motion to adjourn is always in order, if your Honor please.

The Court—Until 4:30?

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir. I propose to adjourn until 11 to-morrow morning.

The court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE PROSPECT FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

HEALTHY GROWTH OF THE NEW MOVEMENT—REPORT OF THE CIVIL ENGINEERS FORTHCOMING—A HEARING BY THE COMMITTEE OF ALDERMEN.

The meeting at the Chamber of Commerce on Monday concerning rapid transit has stimulated popular interest in the new movement so much that demands for the subscription list adopted by the merchants have been very numerous. The form, however, has been in the hands of the printers since yesterday morning, and slips will be ready for distribution to-day. They will be sent to the different Boards of Trade and Exchanges, as well as to bankers, who have asked for them, and promised to head each list with their own subscriptions. There was not much done yesterday by the persons who had signed the obligation to raise funds. Their work begins to-day.

Yesterday Gen. Graham, Engineer of the Department of Docks; Mr. Chanute, Chief Engineer of the Erie Railway, and other members of the Civil Engineers' Committee on Rapid Transit called upon Mayor Wickham, and informed him that the committee had examined all existing plans of rapid transit, and were about to submit a report on the same to the Society of Civil Engineers for its approval. After that had been obtained, the committee thought that there would be no objection to their affording the Common Council Committee on Rapid Transit the use of such material as the report contained relative to the subject matter. The Mayor thanked them and the committee withdrew. Speaking of the report, Mr. Chanute said that it had been prepared solely for the benefit of the Society of Civil Engineers, who should approve of it before any portion could be made public. Therefore, the meeting of the society to-day would be strictly private.

On Thursday there will be a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, at which it is believed the "deferred capital stock fund" of a rapid transit road will be discussed.

The committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to investigate the subject of rapid transit will hear parties interested, at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 P. M. to-day.

CHEAP RATES AND RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of the necessity for rapid communication between the two extreme ends of the City has been so thoroughly discussed that it is not necessary to go over the story again. New-York's future prosperity demands it. Its commercial supremacy must be maintained, but no City, no matter how favorably it may be located, can prosper without stimulating manufacturing and mechanical industry among its working classes. I say working and producing classes, instead of using the term middle classes, which I consider offensive and approbrious. We have no first, second, or third class in this country. Our people may be divided into the producing or working class, which is the first; the non-producing, which is the second-class, and the idle, the vicious and indolent, which is the lowest class we have. It is the producing or working classes, which are the real capitalists of our City, that we wish to retain among us. And this can only be done by furnishing them with cheap homes, cheap lands for erecting their mills, their founderies and work-shops; cheap transportation for their goods and products, and rapid and cheap communication between the two ends of the City. In the suburbs of London the mechanic and working man has his comfortable cottage of four or five rooms, the rent for which seldom exceeds $50 or $60 a year. Yet this is considered a good investment for English capital. The same cheap rents may be had in nearly every city of the United States except New-York. Any capitalist ought to be satisfied certainly with ten per cent. on a permanent investment in real property. And this we propose to bring about by covering the vacant lands outlying in Westchester County with neat and comfortable cottages and dwelling-houses for our producing and industrial population, and carry passengers to and from the heart of the City by rapid and cheap transit. The suburbs of New-York must compete with the little towns and villages of New-Jersey and Long Island in the matter of cheap houses and rapid railroad communication if we would keep our producing classes among us.

Now another thing, and I will be brief: No expensive scheme of rapid transit will pay one per cent. on its cost of construction. We must select the best plan, when the time comes to do so, bearing in mind the best route and the lowest possible cost of construction; no jobbery, but build a road in the interest of the public. Why, Sir, I understand the London Metropolitan Railway cost such an enormous sum that it barely pays three per cent. Its engineer alone received the extravagant pay for his services of $1,500,000, or £300,000.

Philadelphia is prosperous because its rents are cheap and its population distributed over a vast area, while ours is concentrated. Baltimore has its steam tramways along its wharves and piers, communicating with its main trunk lines leading to the West. The same may be said of Boston. A merchant or ship-owner can land his cargo from shipboard to a car and transport it to its destination at two-thirds less cost than New-York could handle it and carry it off two blocks from our water front. This difference in the cost of handling goods and transportation is working a great injury to the prosperity of New-York. The difference is so great that where it is saved to the Western producer and merchant it leaves him quite a large margin of profit. He will not come to New-York to make his purchases when he can make them three, four, or five per cent. cheaper in any of our sister cities. Why is it, too, that many of our resident manufacturers, who do their business in New-York, esta lish their factories in Newark and in Connecticut, employing large numbers of working people there instead of our home population? Simply because they save money by it. They can manufacture, handle, and transport their wares and merchandise for one-third less than they could in this City, and all for the reason that we have failed to correct the abuses existing here, and exhibiting the proper public spirit and enterprise to keep pace with our sister cities and enter, with the old-time zeal of the Knickerbocker days, into a healthy competition with them in the great race for manufacturing, mechanical, and commercial supremacy. Let us push this rapid-transit business, then, to a successful and practical result, and by keeping our skilled artisans among us, by providing them with cheap fares and healthy abodes outside of a tenement-house, New-York's onward march to prosperity will have no rival on this continent to claim for itself the name of the Empire City, and continue to have its share of business and population, provided we lose no time in taking the proper steps necessary to make the whole area of land available by rapid and cheap transit.

The present City horse-car companies during the year 1874 carried 140,500,000 passengers or fares, over three times the population of the United States. With a nominal capital of $24,000,000, or $260,000 per mile, they can earn and pay dividends. Why could not a well built and managed rapid-transit road, suited to the times, with comfortable accommodations for its patrons, get its share of so large a business? Why would not the property in the upper wards quite equal in time in value the lower wards of the present day? On the completion of the Hell Gate improvement every foot of the East River water-front will be made available to commerce; Harlem River made a canal, to take the place of the once contemplated ship-canal, formerly known as the Manhattan Ship Canal, and inaugurated years ago as a great public necessity. We must not forget that navigation has changed from westward to eastward, and that this is the Metropolis of a great and growing country.

A. A. DRAKE.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the National Temperance Society was held yesterday at No. 58 Reade street, Hon. William E. Dodge presiding. The publishing agent reported the receipts for the month of January last to be $6,529 63. The anniversary of the society will be held on the 6th of May next, and Mr. John B. Gough will speak on the occasion. An invitation to unite with other societies for a temperance camp-meeting at Sea Cliff in July next was received, and a conference committee was appointed. The following-named gentlemen were appointed on temperance legislation at Albany: Hon. William E. Dodge, J. N. Stearns, and John Falconer.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Apportionment will meet at noon to-day in the Mayor's office.

Frederick Ticker, of No. 5 Minetta street, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday.

City Chamberlain Lane has collected from the banks, for interest on January deposits, $4,369 41.

During the month of January 1,994 emigrants arrived, which is 524 less than in 1874. Of these 673 were here before and 1,321 were not.

Rev. Father McNamara, of North Carolina, will deliver a lecture on "The Unity of the Irish Race," at Cooper Institute, to-morrow evening.

The operating and receiving departments of the Western Union Telegraph Company were removed to the company's new building yesterday.

The City of London arrived yesterday after an unusually long and stormy voyage. No accidents are reported. She brought fifty-seven emigrants.

Olof Anderson, of No. 28 Cherry street, a Swedish watchman on the lighter Annie, fell overboard at Pier No. 28 North River, yesterday, and was drowned.

The eleventh annual invitation bal masque of the Gentlemen's Sons' Association of the Eleventh Ward will take place at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms this evening.

Troop D of the Third Regiment, Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Burckhardt, gave a military and masked ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night.

A large audience assembled last evening at Steinway Hall to hear Mr. De Cordova's very humorous lecture, entitled "Our Near Relations, or Bumberly, Pumpshot & Co."

Paul Ramm, of No. 753 Broadway, was held by Commissioner Shields yesterday to answer a charge of having received and opened a letter addressed to Robert Link.

Thomas Byrnes, a sailor, fell from the smoke-stack of the steamer Spain, at Pier No. 47 North River, and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Resolutions of sympathy and respect to the memory of the late Hon. Ezra Cornell were passed yesterday at the annual meeting of the American Photo-Lithographic Company.

Messrs. Howard Potter, Nathan Bishop, and Benjamin B. Sherman, of New-York, and James A. Degraw, of Brooklyn, have withdrawn from the State Board of Charities.

James Cullen, aged twenty-two, of No. 650 Tenth avenue, while working on Pier No. 47 North River, yesterday, was severely injured about the head by a plank falling on him.

The Polish Society Kosciusko gave its ninth annual ball at the Harmony Rooms in Essex street last night. The proceeds of the affair will go to a charitable fund established by the society.

Mr. Julius Munckwitz, Superintending Architect of the Department of Parks, has been temporarily appointed Superintendent of the Central Park, left vacant by the resignation of Mr. C. Ryan.

The members of F Company, Seventh Regiment, Capt. E. O. Bird, yesterday attended the funeral of their late comrade, George S. H. Clyde, from his late residence, No. 437 Lexington avenue.

Edward J. Gilbert, aged twenty-two, conductor on car No. 505 of the Third Avenue Railroad, dropped dead on the platform of his car, at the corner of Third avenue and Thirty-sixth street, yesterday.

The Hippodrome Masquerade, given under the auspices of P. T. Barnum's employes, will take place this evening at Teutonia Hall, Sixteenth street and Third avenue. The grand march will commence at 11 o'clock.

Candlemas Day was celebrated in the Catholic churches of this City yesterday, and donations of candles to be burned in the churches during the year were made by the members of the various congregations.

The great masquerade ball of the German Liederkranz will be given at the Academy of Music on Thursday, the 11th inst. It is understood that no pains have been spared to insure the success of the entertainment.

James Brennan, indicted for highway robbery in having assaulted and robbed Sarah Van Tassel, of No. 157 East Eleventh street, on the 21st of January, pleaded guilty to grand larceny and was sent to State Prison for five years.

The thirtieth regular public meeting of the Young Men's Woman Suffrage League will be held this evening at Cooper Institute. An address will be made by Mrs. Helen M. Slocum, to be followed by a discussion with free platform under five-minute rule.

The Tennesseans, a company of twelve jubilee singers from the Central College of Memphis, gave an attractive entertainment at the Broome Street United Presbyterian Church last evening. The audience was very large, and gave hearty and frequent applause.

Gen. Slocum, J. S. T. Stranahan, and William C. Kingsley called upon Mayor Wickham and Controller Green yesterday, and urged the appointment of eight Directors, being the City's quota of officers of the Brooklyn Bridge Company. No decision was rendered in the matter.

In compliance with the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Fire Commissioners, Chief of Department Bates will to-day submit the names of those he has selected to assist him as chiefs of battalions. It is not yet known what disposition will be made of the present chiefs.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the College of the City of New-York held yesterday a resolution was passed requesting the Controller to place the sum of $25,000, out of the funds raised for the support of the college, with the City Chamberlain, subject to the drafts of the board.

The German Women's Association in Aid of Widows and Orphans held an annual meeting and election at St. Mathew's Church, in Broome street, yesterday, when most of the members of the old board of officers were re-elected, and some new names were added to the roll of membership.

The Charity Ball will take place at the Academy of Music to-morrow night, and will not only be the finest of the season, but will be one of the most brilliant ever given in New-York. All the boxes have long since been taken, and a magnificent display of elegant and beautiful dresses is expected.

A charge of extortion, preferred against one of the employes of the Board of Health, is now being investigated by the board. He is accused of having extorted a sum of money from a poor woman for disinfecting the house in which her husband died, alleging that the disease was small-pox, which she denies.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, during a ball at Academy Hall, in Third avenue, near Twenty-third street, a quarrel occurred between John Hudner, of No. 316 East Twenty-fifth street, and Henry Miner, of No. 361 Avenue C. Hudner stabbed Miner in the head with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. Hudner was arrested.

Yesterday's Customs receipts were the largest of any single day for years. They amounted to $1,150,000, of which A. T. Stewart alone paid $300,000. Last week Mr. Stewart paid duties to the amount of $500,000. This is in anticipation of the President signing the Little Tariff bill, merchants being anxious to withdraw the goods now in bond before the increased duties go into effect.

Yesterday's Wall street rumors were that the Rock Island Railroad Company had been financially affected by the failure of the Cook County National Bank, and that the Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, and Central Pacific Companies had agreed upon a tariff for the adjustment of their difficulties. Both had an effect upon the stock market, but neither could be traced to any reliable source.

The case in which Dion Boucicault seeks to enjoin John F. Pole, manager of the Olympic Theatre, from continuing to present the burlesque "Shock-Raun," and to recover damages for its presentation, came on before Judge Woodruff, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, for a hearing, but was adjourned over to next Saturday morning, a preliminary injunction being granted to prevent the performance of the play in the meantime.

The insurance men have no objection to offer to the new bill now before the Legislature, requiring them to give a written notice to policy-holders thirty days previous to the day the annual premiums become due, and granting holders thirty days' grace within which to make payments. They say that the increased business it will bring will more than counterbalance the money that would accrue to them from forfeited policies.

The sixth annual meeting of the managers of the Baptist Ladies' Home was held at their new building in Sixty-eighth street, yesterday, Rev. Dr. Anderson presiding. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. D. C. Hays, First Directress; Mrs. S. M. Ambler, Second Directress; Mrs. W. D. Murphy, Third Directress; Mrs. J. M. Bruce, Treasurer; Mrs. F. R. Butler, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. William J. Todd, Recording Secretary. A board of ten Trustees was also elected.

BROOKLYN.

In Part I. of the City Court, yesterday morning, Judge Reynolds presiding, the case of Henry C. Bowen against James McDermott, a reporter of the *Eagle*, for libel, was called. The defendant was present in court, with his counsel, and declared himself ready for trial, but owing to a verbal agreement made some time ago between counsel, the case went off for the Term.

William Ellick, a colored man, residing at No. 381 Gold street, died yesterday morning, presenting all the symptoms of a person suffering from hydrophobia. Ellick was bitten in the hand last Summer, but no ill effects followed from the wound until within a day or two, when he exhibited the usual marked symptoms of the dreadful disease of which he is reported to have died.

STATEN ISLAND.

The first annual charity ball for the benefit of the orphans of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, of Clifton, and the S. R. Smith Infirmary, will take place at the Lyceum, in Stapleton, this evening.

LONG ISLAND.

The conductors and train-men on the Long Island Railroad have all been ordered to wear a uniform of blue cloth.

The Directors of the Astoria and Hunter's Point Railroad have abandoned the cars and substituted sleighs instead.

The execution of Jarvis and Jackson for the murder of Samuel J. Jones, of South Oyster Bay, cost Queens County $2,090. The bill of expenses for the execution of Joseph Alexander and William Guthrie for burglary, which took place at Beaver Pond, in the village of Jamaica, in 1784, amounted exactly £18 22s.

NEW-JERSEY.

The total cost of maintaining the public schools in Orange last year was $26,430.

The recent strike at the Musconetcong Tunnel has terminated, and all the workmen, with the exception of a few of the most violent, have resumed work.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Christ Episcopal Church, in Newark, was celebrated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of Jersey City, preached the sermon.

J. W. Congle was almost instantly killed a day or two ago by being struck on the head with a large piece of frozen earth, hurled by the explosion of a blast in the mine of the Thomas Iron Company at Beallystown.

In the Passaic County Courts yesterday morning, Mrs. Conk, of Wanaque, entered a plea of not guilty to an indictment charging her with having feloniously killed James Decker. Her trial was set for the April term of court.

Elias Varick was seriously injured Monday night while "coasting" on Temple Hill, Paterson. While gliding down the hill his sled ran against a pump, striking his head with such violence as to render him insensible. It is feared that he may have sustained a fracture of the skull.

The Presbytery of Newark held a session in the First Presbyterian Church in that city, yesterday. A communication was received from the Plane Street (colored) Church, stating that it was $1,000 in debt. The matter was referred to a committee. Some routine business was transacted, and the Presbytery adjourned to meet in the Central Presbyterian Church.

A tramp, giving his name as Thomas Costello, was arrested in Orange yesterday on suspicion of being the burglar with whom the servant girl, in Mr. H. C. Fogg's residence, at East Orange, had such a desperate struggle last Sunday morning. Costello applied at the station-house for lodging Monday night, and was recognized by Chief Smith from a description he had received. Yesterday the girl was sent for, and immediately recognized him as the burglar. The prisoner and a companion named John Costello, who is charged with being an accomplice, were held for examination.

THE EMMA SILVER MINE—AN ACTION FOR LIBEL.

Silas Williams sued Edward L. Godkin and others for libel, alleging that defendants published an article stating that Williams had been employed in grafting silver ore on the lime-stone rock in the Emma Silver Mine, while armed men guarded the approach thereto, and that by reason of such grafting Prof. Silliman was deceived and induced to report in favor of the richness of the mine. To plaintiff's complaint a demurrer was interposed, on the ground that the publication set forth therein did not constitute a libel. This demurrer was overruled, and from that decision an appeal was taken to Common Pleas, General Term, where a decision was rendered yesterday sustaining the judgment of the court below. Chief Justice Daly, delivering the decision of the court, in his opinion, says: "An account of a fraudulent scheme by which a silver mine was sold in England for half a million of pounds sterling, (more than ten times its actual value,) which was accomplished by having it prepared by the plaintiff in the manner above stated, by getting, after it was so prepared, a report of a Professor of a college respecting it and by furnishing the American Minister in London with money to become a bona fide investor, and placing him at the head of the company in England to give it reputation. The plaintiff is represented as one of the most efficient agents in the consummation of the scheme. He is described as preparing the mine by plastering and engrafting silver ore on the lime-stone rock, while armed men guarded the entrance, and as being the best man known to one of the chief actors in the scheme to prepare a mine in this way. What he did is referred to as equal in importance to the putting of the American Minister at the head of the company, and he is further characterized as expert in preparing, plastering, and engrafting, as the English speculator, with whom Park settled, was in rigging the market. In my judgement such a statement is injurious to the reputation of the plaintiff, and, assuming it to be untrue, the necessary effect of it is defamatory."

GENEROSITY OF THE RAILWAY COMPANIES.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday President Matsell presented a communication from Mr. Thomas R. Butler, President of the Sixth Avenue Railroad, inclosing his check for $100, together with the checks of George Law, President of the Eighth Avenue Railroad; J. W. Fosbay, President of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Road, and John Green, President of the Forty-second Street Cross-town Road, for $273 additional, which had been sent to him as a donation to the Police life insurance fund. Commissioner Disbecker was opposed to receiving the donation, believing it was intended as a sop to induce the Commissioners to release the companies from the agreement they had made to pay their share of the expense of removing ice and snow from the streets through which their cars pass. Commissioner Voorhis said the board did not, by accepting the donation, place themselves under any obligation to the railroad companies. Mr. Disbecker's objection was withdrawn, and the donation was accepted and placed to the credit of the Police life insurance fund.

Ex Detective Timothy Golden made application to be detailed to the Tombs Police Court for duty. Referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

Patrolmen George J. Mateer, of the Ninth Precinct, and William Gardiner, of the Seventh Precinct, were dismissed the department for intoxication. Patrolman Terence M. Flynn, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was dismissed for being absent from post.

ONE OF THE £1,000 BOOKS IN A NEW-YORK BOOKSTORE.

Yesterday morning a TIMES reporter called at the store of Messrs. J. Sabin & Sons, No. 84 Nassau street, to ask about the volume now known as "the thousand-pound book." Mr. Sabin said that he had little more to tell beyond what he had told in his letter already published. The public might like to know, however, that since the publication of the articles in reference to it he had heard of several copies in this City. While the reporter was talking with Mr. Sabin a gentleman entered the store with a copy of the work in question under his arm. He said he did not want to sell it, but had merely brought it to Mr. Sabin that he might examine it. Mr. Sabin told him that he now had an opportunity at least to know what book was really meant in the advertisement, as Mr. H. R. Brown, who could not be found at No. 599 Broadway, had said if the owner of the Memoirs of George IV. would examine the second volume, he would find the history of the one advertised for, and its suppression related in detail. Mr. Sabin added that it was a pity that Mr. Brown had not given the page, as the matter might then be settled at once. When asked what he thought was intended by the advertisement, Mr. Sabin said he was at a loss to imagine, as there was no such book as the one described in existence, and there never had been.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

An important arrest was effected yesterday by Detectives Von Gerichten and La Rue, of the Central Office, in the apprehension of two dangerous criminals, and the recovery of nearly ten thousand dollars' worth of stolen goods. For some weeks past numerous complaints have been received by Superintendent Walling, that trucks loaded with valuable goods have been driven away from the owners' stores, and after the goods were secreted in the premises of some receiver of stolen goods, the horse and truck turned adrift in the streets. On Monday a truck sleigh loaded with $3,000 worth of hosiery and gloves was driven away from the premises of E. N. Taylor & Co., No. 47 Walker street, and it was ascertained subsequently by the Police that the thief had last been seen at the corner of Grand and Varick streets. The case was placed in the hands of Detectives Von Gerichten and and La Rue, who, after careful investigation, became convinced that the goods had been taken to a house in East Fourth street, occupied by Mrs. Bertha Mendlebaum, who for many years has been known to the Police and detectives as the greatest receiver of stolen goods in the City. The detectives soon ascertained that three large cases had been taken into Mrs. Mendlebaum's house on Monday evening, which corresponded in description with those stolen from Taylor & Co. Yesterday a descent was made on Mrs. Mendlebaum's place, and although the officers did not succeed in finding any of the stolen goods there, they discovered a number of boards evidently forming parts of packing cases. Acting on this clue, they proceeded to the house No. 277 East Fourth street, occupied by Patrick Kelly alias Mike Dunn, and finding Kelly in company with James Smith, of No. 227 East Twenty-eighth street, arrested both men. They were well known to the authorities as dangerous thieves, and Kelly has previously been suspected of receiving stolen goods. On searching the house, the detectives found the three cases of hosiery and gloves stolen from Taylor & Co., and, in addition, 521 shoe uppers, 12 calfskins, 7 large skins, 276 ladies' shoes, 4 pieces white muslin, 3 black leather carpet-bags, 1 large patent-leather skin, and 1 Russian leather valise. These goods were placed on two trucks and driven to Police Head-quarters, where Smith and Kelly are now locked up.

GERMAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO BE PRESENTED TO-DAY—VIEWS OF MEMBERS—SOME THINK THE STUDY TOO EXPENSIVE—RESULTS ATTAINED IN OTHER CITIES.

The report of the Committee on Course of Studies of the Board of Education, to whom was referred a report of the City Superintendent stating the result of a partial examination of the classes pursuing the study of German, which was laid on the table on Dec. 16, will come up to-day before the board. Although the report does not deal directly with the question as to whether German should or should not be taught in the public schools, it is believed that the discussion upon the report will turn principally upon this topic, and several members of the board are to take part in the controversy. The subject has previously been agitated by the Commissioners, and latterly the consideration of the matter has occupied a large share of the attention of the most active members of the board. As early as last May Mr. Baker offered a resolution recommending a radical revision of the course of study, and a return to the rudimentary branches of an English education. He is supported by Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. West, while on the other hand Mr. Klamroth, Mr. Traud, and Mr. Brown are strong advocates in favor of continuing the present system of teaching German in the primary schools. Mr. Baker says that he has given the subject a good deal of attention during the last six months, and that the more he has inquired into the matter the less grounds he can find for having German taught in the schools. He thinks that the Commissioners have no right to discriminate between the German people and other nationalities, and considers that the $45,000 at present expended upon this branch is thrown away. He believes that the teaching of German in the public schools interferes with the ordinary course of studies, which should be suited to the requirements of the great bulk of the pupils. At the meeting of the Commissioners which is to be held to-day he will present those views at some length.

Mr. Klamroth, who takes the opposite view of the subject, and who has also given the question a careful consideration, stated last evening that Mr. Baker has taken a position in relation to the subject which is wholly unsupported by the nature of the case. He said that for twenty years the study of German has been pursued in the common schools of this City either as a special or regular branch, and during the past five years it had been adopted as a regular course of instruction. So far from the German language interfering with the elementary branches of an English education, he holds that it tends to accelerate the progress in these studies. He referred to the result which had been attained at St. Louis, where the number of pupils studying German in 1872 was 9,000, out of a total number of 20,000 in attendance. And in 1873 the number rose to 12,000, or sixty per cent. of the total. In Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other cities an equally large proportion of the pupils attending the schools were studying German, and yet it was found that it was an aid instead of a hindrance to other studies. Mr. Klamorth says that the committee have given the subject much attention, and from the statistics that they collected they could not but favor the teaching of the German language. Apart from this consideration, he says that if the Germans in this country do not find their own language taught in the schools they will desert them, and seek instruction in the Roman Catholic and other private schools. The prohibition of instruction in the German language would, he believes, drive 20,000 German children from the schools. As to the theory of economy which has been advanced as a reason for discontinuing the study of German, he says it is altogether erroneous. There are eight millions of Germans in this country speaking their own language, and in this City one-fourth of the population, he says, are German, and if these are to be Americanized, he maintains that it is by giving them a system of education which they can adopt.

A WARNING TO KEEP OUT OF BAD COMPANY.

Winfred L. Herbert, on the evening of Aug. 23, 1874, called on two young girls in East Thirty-fourth street, between First and Second avenues. He took one of the girls to lunch, and on the way met a man named Bryan Lawrence, who appeared to be acquainted with the girl, and Herbert asked him to go to lunch with them, and Lawrence accepted the invitation. Herbert, who had $500 on his person, had exhibited the money in the presence of Lawrence, and when the party had lunched Herbert parted with his companions. He then met a policeman, who told him he had better look out for his money. Herbert says that, shortly afterward he heard some one following him and turning round, he saw Lawrence, who dealt him a terrible blow on the ear with a slung-shot, knocking him senseless, and then robbed him of his money. He was picked up by a policeman, who thought he was drunk, and after spending the night in the station-house, was brought before Justice Smith in the morning on a charge of drunkenness. Justice Smith, seeing the condition of Herbert, had him sent to Bellevue Hospital, and Lawrence was arrested, and held to await the result of Herbert's injuries. Herbert was sufficiently recovered to come down to the Tombs Police Court yesterday; but he has lost his hearing. On his affidavit reciting the above facts Lawrence was held for trial on a charge of felonious assault.

EFFECT OF THE AMENDMENTS ON THE CITY CHARITIES.

The representatives of the leading charities of this City called upon Controller Green yesterday in relation to making appropriations for each. Among those present were Mr. Erastus Brooks, representing the Nursery and Child's Hospital; Mr. A. R. Wetmore, of the Juvenile Asylum, and Mr. Hogan, of the Roman Catholic Protectory. Mr. John E. Devlin appeared on behalf of the Children's Aid Society. The Controller heard arguments from each as to the effect of the amendments to the State Constitution in prohibiting public moneys from being given to private institutions. They contended that the amendments did not repeal the existing statutes, wherever they instructed cities, towns, and villages to make provision for the aid and support of the poor. The conference ended in an organization of the charities represented, with Mr. Brooks as Chairman and Mr. Bernard Casserly as Secretary, for the purpose of pressing their claims. It is not yet known what action the Controller will take upon the subject, the law being variously interpreted.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE BUTTER AND CHEESE EXCHANGE.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Butter and Cheese Exchange, a preamble and resolutions were adopted providing for a general exchange, to be organized by the various business departments now acting under the charter of the Butter and Cheese Exchange, to be known as the American Exchange. The members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, the Cheap Transportation Association, the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, and other commercial and real estate organizations, are invited to co-operate in the movement. The rooms of the Exchange are to be thrown open to all merchants and other visitors, and are also tendered to merchants or committees, for public meetings or other appointments.

THE VESSEL OWNERS AND CAPTAINS.

The Vessel Owners' and Captains' Co-operative Association of New-York held their annual meeting yesterday, and elected the following officers: President, James A. Van Brunt; First Vice President, Isaac Hill; Second Vice President, William H. Kenzel; Treasurer, L. H. Hopkins; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas P. Ball; Recording Secretary, George B. Mason; Directors, S. W. Haines, Jesse Carll, Thomas P. Cooper, Lewis S. Davis, Job Falkinburgh, Charles E. Jayne, John R. Halliday, Henry W. Lead, Stephen H. Hill, J. E. Miller, Stephen Morgan, John Van Beskirk, J. O. Ward, Charles A. Woolsey, John J. Daryea, E. J. Hamilton, Henry P. Havens, Charles G. Endicott, Jesse Benton, William Keeney, Capt. James R. Beers, Capt. Amos Birdsall, Capt. Charles Burnett, Capt. A. J. Collins, Capt. Thomas C. Crammer, Capt. Frederick Davey, Capt. Nelson Edwards, Capt. Edward Soper, Capt. Daniel S. Williams, Capt. Ezra Soper, Capt. A. J. Newbury, Capt. J. Van Cleaf, Capt. E. L. Crammer, Capt. Mills Edwards, Capt. C. C. Jones, Capt. David Sharrot, Capt. Daniel Barnes, James H. Beattie, Capt. William Van Cleaf, and Charles Greene.

SHERIFF CONNER'S BILLS.

Mayor Wickham has signed the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen fixing the rates of compensation for Sheriff Conner's services, which were previously reported in THE TIMES. A copy of the resolutions has been sent to the Controller, but it is not yet known whether Mr. Green will deem them of sufficient legal force to authorize him to pay the fees demanded. If he should not, Mr. Conner, it is said, will bring a suit, as Mr. Brennan, his predecessor, has done, to recover the money.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

Are Selling off their STOCK of SUITS at less than half cost, to make room for their SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ALL EMPLOYERS

in City and country supplied with servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, BY J. W. CARPENTER, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY OF REFINEment and capability desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, will be found a number of very desirable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman; would like a place in a private family as first-class waitress; is also a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse.—By a neat, capable English girl, with good reference, in City or country; understands her business well; is kind and obliging; will be very useful. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, between 8th and 9th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her business in every branch; is quick and orderly with her work, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver and glass; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family living on a flat; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 411 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Swedish girl speaking English; has the best references; is a good seamstress by hand; will attend children; is a neat, willing, industrious girl. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid; can sew or wait on a lady; no objection to travel in summer; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress, and will do the washing, if required; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 162 West 26th st., corner 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid, or to attend children. Call at No. 115 West 39th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at present employer's, No. 27 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; the best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., in the grocery store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman, highly respectable, and a good plain cook; understands family cooking; is a good bread and biscuit maker, and an excellent washer and ironer; best City testimonials; sober, honest, neat, kind, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, &c., in best style; is also a good washer and ironer; is willing and well-tempered; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK — WAITRESS.—TOGETHER OR SEPArately, by two highly-recommended girls: one as cook, the other as waitress; both are exceedingly neat and thoroughly efficient in their respective duties, as attested by references from former employers. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN woman; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; is a good housekeeper; has useful daughter, about ten years of age; has good references; City or country. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; also all kinds soups, jellies, &c.; desserts of all kinds; is a good baker; has unexceptionable references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WHO WOULD assist with the coarse washing, in a private family; she can furnish unexceptionable references as to character, capability, &c.; makes excellent bread and cake; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED WOMAN who understands her business thoroughly in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in the best style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; has lived in best families. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as good, plain family cook; makes bread and biscuit, good soups, &c.; is also a superior laundress, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHOM WE know and can recommend, as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, &c.; would assist with the washing, if required; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., for J. L.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT SCOTCH WOMAN, who is also a good laundress; has good references; understands her business, and will do it; is obliging; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, between 8th and 9th sts.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS ALL kinds of English and American cooking; in a private family; will assist with washing in a small family; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 471 6th av., book store, between 28th and 29th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, who is a good cook, washer, ironer, or general houseworker; for City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a first-class bread baker; best City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 329 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, WHO HAS good reference from her last place; she is a good cook; can keep her kitchen in order; can do good family cooking, and is an excellent baker. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SWEDISH YOUNG woman; good cook, washer, ironer, or general washer; sixteen months' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st., Mrs. Hardman.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman, in a private family; is an experienced cook; good baker; can be well recommended. Call at No. 342 East 34th st., second floor, back.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS COOK; IS WILLING TO assist with the washing and ironing; has seven years' reference from last place. Call at No. 723 Lexington av., corner of 58th st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; IS WILLING TO assist with washing if required; has best City reference for honesty and capability from last situation. Call at No. 113 West 46th st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD plain cook; is an excellent laundress; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 118 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS EXCELlent cook in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country. Inquire at the china store, No. 278 3d av., between 21st and 22d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; will do the plain clothes. Call or write for two days, No. 342 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO THORoughly understands her business, in a private family; good references. Call at No. 146 East 39th st.

COOK AND GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.— In a small family; undoubted reference. Call at No. 29 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH THE very best of City references; is strictly a first-class cook. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook and laundress; best City reference. Apply at No. 329 3d av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER OF THIRTY years' experience will go by the day; only those accustomed to first-class work need apply. Address Mrs. Jones, TIMES UP-TOWN BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FRENCH DRESS-MAKER. — UNDERSTANDS every branch of the business; willing to cut, fit, and prepare trimming; terms moderate; good City reference; with or without board. Call at No. 495 8th av., first floor.

FAMILIES WISHING GOOD, RELIABLE servants, of all nations, males and females, can be promptly suited at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKing but little English; has had one place as kitchen-maid; is neat, strong, willing; wages no object; is twenty-two years of age. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK AND NURSE.—BY AN AMERican Protestant girl; would like a place in City or country; can do plain cooking, and willing to make herself useful; is also very fond of children; can furnish good City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A SWEDISH GIRL; strong, healthy, willing, industrious, and well recommended; speaks little English; wages small; City or country. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 22d st., between Lexington and 4th avs., over Russian Baths.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY an honest and obliging girl; she is industrious and competent. Can be seen for one day at her present employer's, No. 57 East 53d st.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTestant girl, to do general house-work in a small private family, or would do chamber-work and nursing; good City reference. Call at No. 411 8th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL to do kitchen-work and general house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 230 East 75th st., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTFUL YOUNG girl, in a small private family; good reference. Call or address No. 313 East 60th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German widow, who speaks French and English, as housekeeper. Apply at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTable widow, as house-keeper in a gentleman's family. Call or address Mrs. Thomson, No. 522 6th av.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; can give best City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress; City references for competency; is neat, strong, and willing. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., between Lexington and 4th avs., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands French fluting; fine muslins, &c.; has one year's City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A FIRST-class laundress, in a private family; can furnish best of references. Call at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress in a private family; is willing to assist with chamber-work. Call at present employer's, No. 46 East 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 431 West 40th st., Room 7.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; four years' City reference; will assist with chamber-work if necessary. Call at No. 424 West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A REGULAR LAUNDRESS, thoroughly understanding her business in all its details; unexceptionable references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SMART GIRL AS LAUNdress; good City reference from last place. Can be seen two days, 832 9th av., between 54th and 55th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELSH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; best City references. Call at No. 207 East 13th st.

MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as children's maid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 756 Broadway, top floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent and fond of children; is willing to be useful in any way to suit; City or country; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

NURSE.—BY A NEWLY-ARRIVED FRENCH PERson, who is a thorough nurse either for infant or growing children; would also do chamber-work; is a very handy and tasteful seamstress; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT INfant's nurse, with unexceptionable City references; can assist with grown children, and do plain sewing if required; cuts for children; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take care of a sick person or invalid; has had several years' experience; best reference from last place, and doctor's certificate. Address till engaged No. 103 Clinton place.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as competent nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby and do all kinds of sewing by hand, or wait on a lady; City or country. Call for two days at No. 411 8th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; will take charge of an infant from its birth; would assist in the care of growing up children; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 141 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and waitress; best City references from present employers. Call at No. 58 West 49th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN; will take entire charge of an infant from its birth, or will wait on an invalid lady; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress. Call at No. 157 West 46th st., (present employer's.)

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; is a good hair-dresser; no objection to the country; twelve years' best City references. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RELIABLE SEAMSTRESS wishes a few more engagements by the day; can cut and fit for children, and has considerable knowledge of dress-making. Address Seamstress, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and dress-maker, by the day or week; has her own Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Call for two days, No. 270 West 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS seamstress or lady's maid and traveling companion. Address T. R., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; is very neat and tidy; has nearly two years' City reference from her former place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A NATIVE OF England, who has lived as head-waiter and single-handed in private families; experience as above; good reference given. Address T. C., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN aged twenty-seven years, who is a good coachman and a thorough groom; can also clip horses, do flower and vegetable gardening, and general work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he will recommend in every particular; is strictly temperate, willing and obliging; has the best of testimonials for the past twelve years for honesty, and capability. Call or address Thomas, No. 231 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his duty, and has the best City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City reference. Can be seen or address at his last employer's, Coachman, No. 131 McDonough st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER MARRIED MAN OF very quiet habits and long experience; excellent reference. Address M. M., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

ENGINEER.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO RUN a stationary engine by a thoroughly competent machinist and engineer, having had four years' experience in machine shop, where they manufactured boilers and engines; also seven years' experience running stationary engine; good reference given if required. Address Post Office Box No. 1,179 Springfield, Mass.

GARDENER. — BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, without family, who understands green-houses, grapery, and gardening in all its branches; none need apply but those who have a greenhouse; good testimonials. Address, for three days, Florist, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GARDENER (single) who understands green-houses, graperies, kitchen and flower gardening; best of reference. Address A. O., James Fleming's seed store, 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL, COMPETENT married man, with best of reference. Call or address T. C., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SWISS;) UNderstands flower and vegetable gardening; is able to tend a small green-house; understands the care of horses; can milk. Call on or address 309 Broome st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHman; understands his business; good City reference; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address T. Johnstone, No. 625 3d av.

NURSE.—ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF A nurse; would not object to traveling; medical and private references. Call on or address William H. Ellis, store No. 692 6th av., between 39th and 40th sts.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand st., N. Y.

CLEARING SALE.

MILLINERY, SILK, AND FANCY GOODS.

WE ARE ENLARGING OUR STORE TO MEET THE EXTENDING BUSINESS, AND, IN ORDER TO LIGHTEN STOCK AND FACILITATE IMPROVEMENTS, OFFER, FOR

FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY,

ALL OUR STOCK OF MADE-UP HATS AND BONNETS, IN FELT, SILK-VELVET, AND STRAWS, AT A REDUCTION OF SIXTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

GREATLY REDUCED,

ALL OUR SILKS AND SATINS,

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.

ALL OUR STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS (AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.)

ALSO LACES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS,

SILK-VELVETS, IN BLACK AND COLORS,

ALL OUR TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

CORSETS, JEWELRY, STATIONERY, &c.

KID GLOVES.

500 DOZENS OF TWO-BUTTON MARQUISE IN BLUES, PURPLES, GREENS, AND BLACKS—SIZES, 5¾, 6, 6¼, 6½, 6¾. SOLD REGULAR AT $1 25 PAIR. } 35 CENTS PAIR.

NEW SHADES TWO BUTTONS, AT 65c., 75c., AND 95c. ONE BUTTON, 20c. PAIR.

SALE COMMENCES WEDNESDAY NEXT,

FEB. 3, 1875.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 ALLEN ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN as first-class waiter in a private family; knows his business thoroughly; City references. Address C. B., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, aged twenty-three years, who can wait at table, clean silver nicely, tend door, build fires, wash windows, sweep, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER AND COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCHman who understands the care of horses and driving; is also capable of waiting upon the table; can furnish references. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; can give unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A LADY FOR A WAITER WHOM she parts with in consequence of closing her house; he understands his business thoroughly, and is a most desirable servant. Address A. L., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; best of City reference from last place. Call on or address for two days J. B., No. 936 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR VALET to a gentleman; a respectable young man, speaking French; good reference. Address No. 117 West 24th st., first floor.

WAITER OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG Englishman; City or country; good City references. Call on or address for two days W. H., No. 692 6th av.

WAITER.—FIRST-CLASS; HAS A COMPLETE knowledge of his duties; in a gentleman's house; call on Whitehouse, Esq., Banker, No. 25 Broad st., for all particulars. Address James, No. 165 West 25th st.

HELP WANTED.

VENTILATION.

WANTED,
Good local agents to sell the best patent
WINDOW VENTILATORS.
UNITED STATES VENTILATION CO., Boston, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—AN EXPERIenced and practical lady who understands the management of children and all the details of housekeeping. Address G. M., Box 4,637 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—UPON A FARM NEAR THE CITY, where the help is boarded and all found, a practical working young farmer who understands stock thoroughly, without children; whose wife is a first-rate housekeeper and butter-maker. Address, with full particulars and references, A. MURRAY, Station D, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO IS A thorough chamber-maid and seamstress, with City references. Call between 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 10 East 44th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS IN A PRIvate family; must have good City reference. Apply from 10 to 12 A. M. at No. 424 West 20th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK; A THORoughly experienced woman, with first-class references. Apply at 140 West 23d st., before 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS; A THORoughly experienced woman, with first-class City references. Apply at No. 30 West 37th st.

WANTED—A WELSH LAUNDRESS TO LIVE IN the country. Call at No. 475 5th av., on Thursday, from 2 to 3 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.

A School for the Education of Teachers and Artists will open on the 1st of January, 1875.

Principal, Mrs. E. SEILER, author of "Voice in Singing," and "Voice in Speaking."

Circulars giving full information, at music stores, or sent by mail upon application to ACTUARY, No. 903 Clinton st., Philadelphia.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE begins the second half-year on Feb. 1, 1875; vacancies will then occur in a few warm and pleasant rooms. For Catalogue or information, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

A FAMILY HAVING CHILDREN TO EDUcate can find a pleasant home and thorough instruction at Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Home School, Newburg, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Sixty-eighth semi-annual term opens Feb. 16, 1875. Facilities and location widely known.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.— Rev. and Mrs. George T. Rider educate twenty young ladies in the most thorough manner; French spoken; home culture.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will open its next term Feb. 1. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—N. Y. SOCIETY Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water color and oil painting. Evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 168 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.— The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—FOR Young Ladies and Children. Combining home care and a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

HOME FOR CHILDREN. ADDRESS HOME, Stratford, Conn.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

THE "STAR" SPRING BED.—PATENTED, with adjustable, reversible slats, composed of wood and wire only, no hiding places for vermin; strong enough for any two persons under 500 pounds; the best lying bed in the world, regardless of price; warranted to give satisfaction or money returned; liberal terms to the trade; sent in compact bundle on receipt of money.

Price, single bed, $4 50; double bed, $5 50.
Call and examine at "Depot of the People's Pumps."
W. S. BLUNT,
No. 77 Beekman st.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN CATTLE HORNS AND HAIR TAILS.—The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association are prepared to show samples and receive bids for all the Cattle Horns and Hair Tails that may be received by them from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1875, inclusive. Bids to be opened at their office, 44th and 45th sts., East River, on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 4 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN, TWO fine new coach harnesses, gold-plated and silver-mounted, and fine new single harness; also good grocery or express harness. Apply at No. 143 East 59th st., third floor.

HARNESS, SLEIGH-BELLS, AND HORSE-blankets, large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

TRUCK AND WAGON FACTORY.—ONE AND two horse trucks on hand, made in the best manner; orders attended to promptly.
W. WESTERFIELD, No. 177 Prince st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A LARGE, BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT, consisting of elegant parlor, chambers, bath-room, &c., exquisitely and completely furnished, spacious closets, (whole second floor,) with board if desired, (French table,) to rent to gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, in a gentleman's family, strictly private; magnificent location, near 5th av. and 34th st.; highest references given and required. Address MERCHANT, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING HOUSE WILL rent a reception room for physician's office; also one or two furnished ones, with or without board. No. 107 West 41st st.

NO. 107 WEST 38TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, newly furnished parlor and bedroom; large closets, grate fire, table first class; for gentleman and wife; terms very moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET ONE or two nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board; modern improvements. Apply at No. 143 West 46th st.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR GRAND HOTEL. —English-basement house; reception and adjoining room or suite of three rooms, also large upper room, without board; references.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND MOTHER, occupying their own house, (first class, brown stone, frescoed throughout,) would let choice of rooms, with or without board, or private table. No. 125 West 42d st.

FORTY-FIFTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—LARGE and newly furnished room, with sunny exposure, will be rented with board. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 355 WEST 31ST ST.—LARGE, COMfortably-furnished rooms to families or single gentlemen; good table; convenient to Elevated Railroad; terms low.

NO. 385 5TH AV.

Miss Bushnell has now ready a parlor floor, private table; references exchanged.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM TO let, with board, to gentlemen; best references given and required.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST., NEAR 5TH AV.— Handsomely-furnished front rooms, on third and fourth floors, with first-class board; references.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, or one large front and hall room adjoining; superior board. References exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, first and second floors; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms, front, to let, with or without private table; also, nice single room; references exchanged.

SMALL ROOM, $2—FRONT BASEMENT—SUITABLE for a physician's office; lately occupied by one. Call at No. 216 East 10th st., near 2d av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—FRONT rooms on third floor; newly furnished; with or without board.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.— Sunny hall room on fourth floor, with board, or a large front room on same floor; highest reference.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOM TO rent, with board, in a family of refinement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HILL, SCOTT & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 37 Wall st., New-York, No. 64 Devonshire st., Boston.
FEB. 1, 1875.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the style of Hill, Scott & Co. expires this day, by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
GEORGE H. B. HILL,
JOSEPH R. SCOTT,
CHARLES HEAD.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business, under the style of
HILL, HEAD & CO.,
at No. 37 Wall st., New-York, and at No. 62 Devonshire st., Boston.
GEORGE H. B. HILL,
CHARLES HEAD,
S. ELIOT GUILD.
Feb. 1, 1875.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of J. B. SPELMAN & SONS, has this day expired by limitation.
J. B. SPELMAN,
T. M. SPELMAN,
W. C. SPELMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1875.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership to continue the business of importing and jobbing fancy goods, under the firm name of SPELMAN BROTHERS.
T. M. SPELMAN,
W. C. SPELMAN.
No. 369 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between CHARLES C. CLAUSEN and WILLIAM C. BAUR, under the name of CLAUSEN & BAUR, in the brewery business, at the north-easterly corner of 11th av. and 59th st., in the City of New-York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the business of the said copartnership will be settled by the said CHARLES C. CLAUSEN.

The business will be continued by CHARLES C. CLAUSEN alone.
CHAS. C. CLAUSEN.
W. C. BAUR.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED IN OUR firm as general partner VICTOR A. HARDER. The firm will hereafter be known under the style of MAYOR, LANE & CO.
MAYOR & LANE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.
WILLIAM W. HEROY AND EDWARD MARRENNER have been admitted members of our firm from this date.
HEROY & MARRENNER.

AMUSEMENTS.

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA" AT THE PARK THEATRE.

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA, THURSDAY, FEB. 4, AFTER LONG AND CAREFUL PREPARATION and expense of thousands of dollars, with an ECLIPSING SPLENDOR OF MISE EN SCENE.

In order to properly present Lecocq's crowning triumph and the sensation of sixty leading European cities, the spectacular opera bouffe "GIROFLE-GIROFLA," on THURSDAY, the management find it necessary to close the theatre Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday for dress rehearsals. The work is at the same time a comedy, a spectacle, and an opera bouffe, and requires elaborate preparation.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MOORISH SCENERY,
By Matt Morgan, Richard Marston, William Voegtlin.
NUMEROUS ELEGANT COSTUMES SPECIALLY IMPORTED. APPROPRIATE PROPERTIES PURPOSELY MANUFACTURED. Mlle. CORALIE GEOFFROY, from the Folies Dramatique, Paris, and the Royal Operahouses of Cairo and St. Petersburg, will make her American début in the title-rôles, associated with

Mlle. MINELLI.....as.....MARASQUIN
Mlle. KIDD.....as.....AUZORE
Mlle. DOREL.....as.....PEDRO
Mlle. VANDAME.....as.....PAQUITA
M. DUPLAN.....as.....BOLERO
M. DE QUERCEY.....as.....MOURZOUK
M. VALTER.....as.....LE CHEF DE PIRATES

BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN. MATINEE SATURDAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MRS. ROUSBY AS ROSALIND, in Shakespeare's brilliant comedy, AS YOU LIKE IT.

Mrs. ROUSBY in a Shakespearean character. TO-NIGHT (Wednesday) and TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) first production of Shakespeare's brilliant comedy, AS YOU LIKE IT.

Mrs. ROUSBY (first times) as ROSALIND, supported by Mr. GEORGE CLARKE and the full dramatic company.

FRIDAY, FIRST and ONLY BENEFIT of Mrs. ROUSBY and her last night but one in New-York, when will be presented Alexander Dumas' great emotional drama, CAMILLE. CAMILLE.

SATURDAY, at 1:30, FAREWELL ROUSBY MATINEE. SATURDAY NIGHT, farewell appearance of Mrs. ROUSBY. MONDAY, Feb. 8, Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ in THE NEW MAGDALEN.

MACCABE. ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.

Every evening at 8; matinée Saturday at 2.
In the Sparkling Monologue Entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE!
or an Elysium of Humor, Music, and Ventriloquism.
Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE
has achieved a much greater success than any other artist who has attempted nightly to entertain an audience, having by his own unassisted efforts been enabled to continue the same round of characters for the past twelve weeks without change or interruption, and on every occasion to draw forth the flattering and tumultuous approbation of the largest number of spectators ever drawn together by a single performer.
Ticket Office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS
AFTERNOON AT 2. Only Wednesday Matinée of A. W. AIKEN, in WITCHES OF NEW-YORK. | EVENING AT 8. ALBERT W. AIKEN, THE WITCHES OF NEW-YORK.

THE CHARITY BALL
will take place
TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The remaining tickets may be had of the managers or at Delmonico's, corner 14th st. and 5th av., at $5 each.

THE CHARITY BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FEB. 4.
Gentlemen purchase for the above KID GLOVES, $1 to $2 50 per pair.
EVENING TIES, 25 cents to $1 50 each.
French embroidered SHIRTS, $4 to $20 each, at
PAREGO'S, NO. 85 NASSAU ST.

CHARITY BALL.

A gentleman, necessarily absent, wishes to dispose of a box and six tickets for the Charity Ball, front row—will hold six. Address Post Office Box 5,022 New-York.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.: 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE DAY AT BARNUM'S.

TROTTING EXTRAORDINARY—A MATINEE FOR THE MILLION!

FIRST GRAND LADIES' TROTTING MATCH UPON RECORD, THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON AT 2:30.

MILE AND REPEAT—UNDER SADDLE, TO RULE.
Miss ROBERTS rides s. g. Tip, color green.
Miss SALISBURY rides b. m. Bessie, color red.
Miss YATES rides b. g. Johnny Reed, red and white.
Miss STEWART rides b. g. Slasher, white and blue.

ALSO, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON,
Grand match by the following famous trotters:
MILE AND REPEAT—UNDER SADDLE, TO RULE.
DAN MACE enters b. g. Pilot, color blue.
JOHN ROGERS enters b. m. Helen, color red and black.
BEN MACE enters b. g. Humming-bird, gray and blue.
JOHN HASKELL enters b. g. Sherman, blue and green.

TO-NIGHT, THE FAT MEN'S FUN!
Grand Sweepstake Race for the Championship and Purse.
ONCE AROUND THE COURSE AND REPEAT—BEST TWO IN THREE.

NOTE.—The fastest of the Fat Men of New-York, actuated solely by amusement and frolic, will engage in a trial of speed and endurance, as follows:
John Singer, No. 195 3d av., 265 pounds.
Mr. Smith, Williamsburg, 275 pounds.
William Welch, 3d av. and Avenue C, 260 pounds.
J. A. Ander, No. 14 East Houston st., 268 pounds.
George Carey, No. 724 8th av., 280 pounds.
Dan McCarthy, Gouverneur st. and East Broadway, 256 pounds.
J. F. Harper, No. 327 West 38th st., 260 pounds.

TO-MORROW (Thursday) NIGHT, GRAND MATCH OF THE HEAVY WEIGHTS OF AMERICA.
Open to all weighing 300 pounds and upward.
REGULAR SEMI WEEKLY TROT FRIDAY NIGHT.
THE USUAL PROGRAMME DAY AND NIGHT.
Admission, half-price. Doors open at 1 and 6:30; performance at 2:30 and 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. C. D. HESS.....Director
KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
THE LAST EVENING PERFORMANCE OF
MIGNON! MIGNON! MIGNON!
KELLOGG! KELLOGG! KELLOGG!
VAN ZANDT, BEAUMONT, PEAKES, CAYLA, MORGAN, HOWARD, and CASTLE all in the cast.
THURSDAY, BROOKLYN—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
VAN ZANDT, BEAUMONT, CARLETON, PEAKES, AND MAAS.
FRIDAY, NEW-YORK—BOHEMIAN GIRL—KELLOGG and same cast.
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
MIGNON.
Secure seats at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway and at the Academy.
In preparation, Balfe's posthumous opera,
THE TALISMAN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. HENRY V.

JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce that THE THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED THIS WEEK, for the purpose of affording requisite free use of the stage, night and day, for company rehearsals, the adjustment of the scenery and mechanism, and the drilling of the enormous supernumerary force of the grand Shakespearean pageant,

HENRY V.,

which will be produced on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS begins THIS MORNING at 8 o'clock, and will be continued EVERY DAY from that hour until 9 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.....Manager
A REGIMENT OF STARS ADDED.
S. S. Purdy, Mr. John Williams, Sanford and Wilson, Miss Jennie Engel, La Gabrielle.
Sol Smith Russell, John Hart, Miss Alice Harrison, Courtright and Gilbert, Wm. Scallan, 26 comedians.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

MASONIC TEMPLE,

Corner 23d st. and 6th av., opposite Booth's Theatre.
OPENING OF THE GRAND HALL!
Mrs. JARLEY'S WAX-WORK,
by the original ST. PETER'S HALL AMATEURS, received last evening by a crowded house with continuous laughter and applause.
WILL BE REPEATED TO-NIGHT!
Reserved seats at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

STEINWAY HALL.

Miss SOPHIA CLARA HEILBRON,
The wonderfully-gifted pianiste.
First piano-forte recital on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock, assisted by Mlle. ADELHIDE PRAEGER, soprano; Mr. BREET, Baritone, and Mr. BRANDT, Violin. Tickets for the four recitals, $2, to be had at the principal music stores.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

AND THE BUTLER PANTOMIME TROUPE,
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.,
The Fairy Pantomime "CENTENNIAL,"
1776 AND 1876. AS YOU WERE, AND AS YOU ARE.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

J. B. STUDLEY in the great sensation of the ROGUES OF NEW-YORK. The Pantomime of the FOUR LOVERS.

TWELFTH GRAND ORGAN CONCERT, Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1875, at 4 P. M. Organists, Miss E. H. MARSH, of Newark, N. J.; JOSEPH H. GUILD, of Holy Trinity, New-York; Violoncellist, F. BERGNER. Admission, 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in LE MENUET DE LA COUR.
GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND CAST ASHORE AT PLEASANT Valley, Bergen County, N. J., lot of PINE TIMBER, (logs marked.) Owner can have them by proving property and paying charges. Apply to R. M. BENT, No. 208 8th av.

FOUND—ON 5TH AV., A GOLD-MOUNTED CARriage whip, with owner's name engraved. Owner can have it by applying to C. A. VANDORN, No. 369 West 36th st., and paying expenses.

STRAYED AWAY—ON MONDAY EVENING, A silver-gray Skye terrier. Any person returning the same to No. 14 West 23d st. will be suitably rewarded.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S

ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best.
$1 60 per Gallon.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheap.
Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA THERESA BICKNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-second day of December, 1874.
d23-law6mW JOSEPH I. BICKNELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. RAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 254 West 52d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.
d2-law6mW* BENJAMIN RAY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY RUTGERS REMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.
PHŒNIX REMSEN,
ALEXANDER S. WEBB,
ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, } Executors.
GEORGE G. WATERS,
WILLIAM H. KANE,
d2-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. BEEKMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of John N. Beekman, Esq., one of said subscribers, No. 18 East Twentieth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of July next. —Dated New-York, the sixteenth day of January, 1875.
JOHN N. BEEKMAN,
JAMES H. BEEKMAN, } Executors.
WILLIAM B. BEEKMAN,
Ja20-law6m-W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the sixth day of October, 1874. CHARLES PRICE BRITTON, Executor.
o7-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEHIEL J. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 14 East 23d st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the first day of September, 1874. JOHN H. MAHONY, Executor.
s2-law6mW*

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M.; (9:10 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Every night at 8.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

The *Evening Post* says: "We advise any of our fellow-beings who are suffering in mind, body, or estate to go forthwith to the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and enliven their melancholy."

WOMEN OF THE DAY! A GREAT SUCCESS.

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT,
Miss SARA JEWETT,
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT,
Miss ANNIE GRAHAM,
Miss NELLIE MORTIMER,
Miss NINA VARIAN,
Miss JEAN BURNSIDE,
Mr. JAMES LEWIS,
Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. GEORGE PARKES,
Mr. LOUIS JAMES,
Mr. D. WHITING,
Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, in the cast.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.
In view of the extraordinary success of WOMEN OF THE DAY, Mr. DALY is compelled to POSTPONE FOR THE PRESENT the production of A STIRRING PARISIAN SENSATION, and a GREAT COMIC NOVELTY, which have been months in preparation.
. Seats may be secured TEN DAYS in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager.....A. M. PALMER.
Begins at 8; over at 11.
FORTY-FOURTH TO FIFTY-FIRST TIME
of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassidy, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6, EIGHTH MATINEE OF THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
TWELFTH WEEK
of the engagement of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
78TH TO 85TH PERFORMANCE.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Miss PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERT,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 4, at 2.
FULL AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission, 75 cents. Reserved seats, $1.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock,
FOURTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Symphony No. 4, in B, Op. 60.....Beethoven
Concerto, for two violins and orchestra, (first time).....Bach
Messrs. S. E. JACOBSOHN and RICHARD ARNOLD.
Hungarian Dances, (new).....Brahms
Concerto, for piano and orchestra, Op. 185, (new)...Raff
Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER.
Symphony, Frithjof, (new).....Hoffman
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MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the members of this institute will be held at its rooms in the Cooper building, on THURSDAY next, the 4th inst., at 7:30 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

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PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STREETS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS REQUIRED for the pupils and officers of the Nautical School under the charge of the Board of Education.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the said Nautical School with beef, pork, flour, potatoes, bread, &c., for the use of the pupils on board the ship St. Mary's, now lying at the pier, foot of East 23d st., or at such other place in the Port of New-York as may be hereafter occupied by said ship, in such quantities and at such times as may be required and designated.

Two approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from each bidder, and the committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals deemed unsatisfactory.

The articles will be subject to inspection by an officer of the school.

For details as to the delivery, &c., apply to the Superintendent of the School, on board the ship St. Mary's, foot of East 23d st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

DAVID WETMORE,
J. A. MATHEWSON,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
WM. DOWD,
J. H. VERMILYE,
Committee on Nautical School.

LAW. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
JAN. 19, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REpairs to Steam Dredge No. 2, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, 11th February, 1875. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

THE RULES OF THE HOUSE.

CONTINUATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE DAY OF MONDAY.

AN EXCITING SESSION ON THE PROPOSED CHANGE OF THE RULES—PERMISSION GRANTED TO THE COMMITTEE TO REPORT THE NEW RULE AFTER SEVERAL ADVERSE VOTES—THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT—THE DEBATE—EFFECT OF THE RULE EXPLAINED BY MR. GARFIELD—ITS APPLICATION TO VARIOUS CLAIMS DENIED—THE "LAZZARONI IN THE GALLERIES"—SPEECH OF MR. LAMAR, OF MISSISSIPPI—MR. BLAINE GIVES THE HISTORY OF "FILIBUSTERING"—ADOPTION OF THE RULE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The House resumed its session at 10 A. M.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill repealing so much of the act of Feb. 14, 1871, granting pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812, as excludes persons from the benefits of the act for disloyalty to the Government during the late rebellion. The previous question was not seconded.

A MOTION TO PERMIT A REPORT ON A NEW RULE.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules so as to give the Committee on Rules leave to report forthwith changes or amendments to the rules, and providing that during the consideration of such report no dilatory motion whatever shall be entertained by the Speaker.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, made the point of order that the same proposition in substance had been offered three times during to-day's session.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order, saying that the proposition had been changed each time.

Mr. STORM, of Pennsylvania, said he did not think that the gentleman from Massachusetts should be recognized until other gentlemen who had resolutions to offer got a chance to do so. The gentleman from Massachusetts had been recognized by the Speaker three times.

Mr. RANDALL—And always on the one subject.

Mr. SPEER—The same proposition has already been voted down.

The SPEAKER—This one has not been.

Mr. SPEER—It has been in substance.

Mr. BUTLER—I have changed it.

Mr. RANDALL—I should like to know how much time that side of the House is to have, so that we on this side may know when we are to get in.

The SPEAKER—In proportion to numbers, the side of the House to which the gentleman belongs has used up twice as much time as the other side.

Mr. RANDALL—Yes, it takes twice the time to defend this side against encroachment.

Mr. BUTLER—You had all last week, and we sat up two nights to accommodate you. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER—The gentleman [Mr. Randall] made twenty-five similar motions the same day.

Mr. RANDALL—In a good sense.

The SPEAKER—It does not lie in that gentleman's mouth, however, to object to another gentleman making three motions.

Mr. CESSNA—And in a better sense.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky—Is it right to move that nobody but the gentleman from Massachusetts shall be recognized by the Chair?

The SPEAKER—The Chair thinks that that remark is not by any proceedings in the House called for on the side to which the gentleman belongs. The Chair desires to repel the idea very publicly before the country that the minority in the House does not have the amplest protection in its rights, and does not, in proportion to numbers, occupy twice the time that the majority does.

Mr. STORM, of Pennsylvania—I do not complain of any violation of our rights under the rules, but I complain that in the exercise of his discretion the Chair has recognized the gentleman from Massachusetts three times.

The SPEAKER—As was the Chair's perfect right to do.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—I was not recognized this morning until after a Democrat was recognized.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania—It is a discretion which the Chair should exercise fairly.

The SPEAKER—And the Speaker has exercised it fairly. The first gentleman recognized this morning for a motion to suspend the rules, was a gentleman on that side of the House.

[Loud calls for "Regular Order" from the Republican side of the House.]

Mr. RANDALL moved an adjournment.

Rejected on a vote by yeas and nays.

The House then proceeded to vote on Mr. Butler's motion, and it was rejected—yeas 177, nays 90, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Great excitement prevailed during the taking of the vote, and its progress was anxiously noted.

The only Republican voting with the minority was still Mr. Sener, of Virginia, and his vote again defeated the motion.

A NEW RULE MOVED.

Mr. GARFIELD then moved to suspend the rules, and adopt as a new rule the following:

Whenever a question is pending before the House the Speaker shall not entertain any motion of a dilatory character except one motion to adjourn and one motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn; but the previous question on the engrossment, and the third reading of any bill or joint resolution, shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration, unless three-fourths of the members present shall second the demand, provided that this rule shall not apply to House resolutions, and provided further that it shall not apply to any proposition to appropriate the money, credit, or other property of the United States, except the regular annual appropriation bills.

At the suggestion of Mr. Hale, of Maine, Mr. GARFIELD modified the rule by changing the three-fourths to two-thirds.

Messrs. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, made an effort to have the proviso about the previous question struck out, but they were unable to do so.

The vote was taken on Mr. Garfield's motion, and it was rejected—yeas 153, nays 110, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The Republicans voting "no" were: Messrs. Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Cobb of North Carolina, Field, Fort, Hays, Hodges, Hynes, Lofland, Pelham, Sheats, Smith of Louisiana, and Todd—13.

PERMISSION GIVEN TO THE COMMITTEE ON RULES TO REPORT.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules and allow the Committee on Rules to report now any new rule or change of rule; that during its consideration the Speaker shall entertain no dilatory motion, and that the discussion thereon shall be limited to one hour.

Mr. ELDREDGE suggested that it was about time for the House to attend to public business.

Mr. WILBER, of New-York—We are attending to public business.

The vote was taken on Mr. Kasson's motion and it was carried—yeas 181, nays 90.

The result was the cause of great congratulation on the Republican side of the House and of corresponding depression on the Democratic side.

THE NEW RULE REPORTED.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, thereupon, from the Committee on Rules, reported the rule which he had previously offered.

The rule having been read Mr. COX, of New-York, a member of the Committee on Rules, made the point of order that the committee had had no meetings since it was ordered to report.

The SPEAKER overruled the point.

Mr. RANDALL asked to have a rule read which he regarded as bearing on the point, and the Speaker not having assented to it, Mr. Randall said he would now resign any further connection with the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER notified him that that would be in order at a subsequent part of the proceedings, but was not in order now.

Mr. COX said he would try and make a point in order, unless the crackling of thorns under a pot disturbed him. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. ELDREDGE insisted that a gentleman should not be sneered or laughed at when he was in good faith arguing a question of order.

Mr. SYPHER, Louisiana—Who could help laughing at the gentleman from Wisconsin? Nobody.

Mr. ELDREDGE—The poisoned chalice will soon be placed to your own lips.

Mr. COX—I have had the honor to serve on the Committee on Rules for many years and during the war, and very few innovations on the rules have been allowed. We preserved them during all the temptations to change them.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. COX—I am going to do so. The point is that I resign my position on the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER—That is not in order now. The gentleman may do that for dramatic effect, but he knows that it is not in order.

Mr. COX—I gave notice yesterday.

The SPEAKER (with some severity of manner)—Nothing more irrelevant could possibly be obtruded.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi—How does the Chair know that the gentleman from New-York did it for dramatic effect?

The SPEAKER—Because the gentleman from New-York knows that it is absolutely out of order—absolutely. [Great excitement on the Democratic side, and calls for the regular order from the Republican side.]

The SPEAKER—The Chair is willing, to the utmost verge of liberality, to hear all points of order, but he is not willing to have the proceedings interrupted by irrelevant remarks.

Mr. LAMAR—How does the Chair know that the gentleman from New-York knew he was out of order?

The SPEAKER—Because the Chair is very well acquainted with the large experience and great intelligence of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LAMAR—The Chair had no right to assume any such thing.

The SPEAKER—Possibly not; but when the Chair is accused of deciding unjustly, and trampling on the rights of the minority, the Chair may be pardoned for commenting with some freedom.

Mr. COX—I made no charge against the Chair, and the Chair had no right to make that point on me.

The SPEAKER—The Chair has not in the remotest degree referred to the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Lamar,] from whom he has received nothing but respect; but the Chair cannot believe that any gentleman of the House, and especially two gentlemen so thoroughly conversant with the rules as the gentlemen from Pennsylvania and New-York, [Messrs. Randall and Cox,] could possibly suppose that while the House is acting under a suspension of the rules a proposition to put in their resignations could be in order.

Mr. RANDALL—I say, Sir, that you have no right in any particular to question my motives, or reflect upon them. I stand here in every respect as your peer.

The SPEAKER—The Chair cannot believe, unless he will so state to the House, that the gentleman from Pennsylvania considers it in order now to offer his resignation.

Mr. RANDALL—You have ruled my resolution out of order.

The SPEAKER—Does the gentleman believe that it is in order?

Mr. RANDALL—I did when I offered it. You have ruled it out, and therefore I cannot offer it now, but I shall avail myself of the first opportunity to do it.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, called the attention of the House to the nature of the rule reported. In the first place he said that the Committee on Rules had been called together several days ago, and at a full meeting had considered the rule reported. There were two things which the Committee on Rules was desirous of securing. One was the preservation of the valuable body of parliamentary experience and of parliamentary precedents which had been the accumulation of the last ninety years in this country, and of many more years in England, and to do nothing which would seriously or in any way injure the efficiency and value of that body of rules and precedents. That idea the committee had kept steadily in view in the preparation of this new rule. There had been, however, an evil, the correction of which, the committee believed, ought to be accomplished. It had been from time immemorial a rule in the House that, under the general parliamentary principle which forbids two motions to adjourn to be made without business intervening, a motion to adjourn to a certain day was such business, and it had been found in practice that one-fifth of the House could, by calling the yeas and nays on such motions, prevent any business being done. The experience of the last week had shown that fact. It had been illustrated in the defeat of the will of the majority to consider—not to pass—but to consider and debate a bill relating to the civil rights of American citizens. The majority believed that the House ought to consider that bill, and even believe that it should have been earlier brought to the attention of the House; and a minority of one-fifth have been able to say to the majority, "You may take up an Appropriation bill and pass it. You may do such as we shall select and offer to you as right for you to do, but anything which you undertake, which we do not desire to see passed, you shall not have considered." The work of the last four days in the House had demonstrated that that phase of the House enabled a small minority to block the entire progress of legislation. The Committee on Rules believed that was a power which never had been intended to be used for such a purpose. The committee believed it to be a power in its nature, and in the exercise which had been made of it, that was revolutionary and destructive of all the purposes of parliamentary bodies. He did not find fault with the minority when it filibustered against an attempt to force a question to a vote without debate. In his twelve years' experience in the House he had known many occasions on which the minority had claimed the right to be heard, and in which the majority was impatient and wanted to go to an immediate vote, and he never had known the minority when it filibustered to prevent the cutting off of debate to fail in getting a hearing.

Mr. ELDREDGE—I have known it very often.

Mr. GARFIELD—On that score I have many a time approved the action of the Democracy in demanding chances for debate. Now, as far as I am concerned, and I believe I speak for the Committee on Rules, or at least for two-thirds of that committee, I am unwilling to make any law now for the remainder of this session, which I would not be willing to be the rule of the House next session, when this side of the House passes over into the minority. Gentlemen have spoken here about the poisoned chalice being commended to our own lips. We have deliberately framed this rule so that it may be commended to our own lips at the next session. For one I hope the day will never come when I will be willing to join in a movement to say that this great deliberative body of the nation shall not deliberate. I hope the day will never come when party zeal shall so influence me, when partisan spirit shall so misguide me, as that I shall say, although I am but one of one-fifth, that the four-fifths shall not consider the great matter of legislation which they believe to be vitally important to the nation. I may join in insisting on my right to be heard, and I will not in this rule find anything to prevent me; but I will never join in the kind of movement which has been adopted here in the last four days to prevent the consideration of any great public measure. The rule also makes provision in another direction. Members of both sides of the House have expressed a fear that it would enable legislation of the character of claims, or of subsidies, or of what is sometimes called jobs of various sorts, to pass without the necessary consideration. In order to prevent that, the rule contains a proviso that it shall not apply at all to any bill regarding the public credit, the public property, or the public money, the regular appropriation bills being excepted from that limitation.

Mr. STORM, of Pennsylvania—Was not the Pacific Mail subsidy in a regular appropriation bill?

Mr. GARFIELD—Certainly, but that required a vote of two-thirds under a suspension of the rules in order to make it an order.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania—Would not all bills referring claims to the Court of Claims, such as the Chorpenning bill, be included under this rule and have the benefit of it?

The SPEAKER—By no possibility can that class of bills ever have the benefit of this rule.

Mr. SPEER—I would be glad to have the Speaker state why.

The SPEAKER—Simply because those bills now must go, under the rule, to the Committee of the Whole. At all events, the Chair gives assurance to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that they will never have the benefit of this rule during this session.

Mr. SPEER—I am very glad to have that assurance from the Chair.

The SPEAKER—As the Chair is a member of the Committee on Rules he has some right to participate in this discussion.

Mr. RANDALL—Yes, on the floor.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts—I ask the Chair what would be the application of the rule to such bills after they came out of the Committee of the Whole?

The SPEAKER—It does not apply to them.

Mr. DAWES—I would like to be certain about that.

The SPEAKER—The present rule as to the reference of bills to the Committee of the Whole provides that all proceedings touching the appropriation of money shall first be discussed in the Committee of the Whole. Now, a bill to refer a claim to the Court of Claims is not specifically included in the rule, but the Chair has always ruled that bills to refer claims to the Court of Claims, which might ultimately become a charge upon the Treasury, are included within the rule and must go to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DAWES—I have no doubt about that ruling of the Chair, but after such bills come back into the House, then I want to know whether this rule will apply to them.

The SPEAKER—As the rules are to-day, dilatory motions can be made on them, and this proposed rule states that the rule in respect to them shall not be changed. Nothing can be more conclusive than that.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, moved to amend that rule by requiring the previous question to be seconded by only two-thirds, instead of three-fourths.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, moved an amendment providing that the rules shall not be enforced on the first day of the consideration of a question.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, moved to amend also by providing that the new rule shall not apply to any proposition to refer any claim to the Court of Claims.

Mr. KASSON accepted Mr. Wilson's proposition and incorporated it in his own.

Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, offered to amend further by giving the Judiciary Committee power to report bills of a public character on Thursdays.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, did not profess to be thoroughly posted in parliamentary law, and would not have said anything on the subject if it had not been charged that his side of the House had been guilty of illegal and revolutionary conduct. He denied the charge. The minority had not, during the present session, interposed any objection to business, and had not even asked for a general debate on any appropriation bill. The Post Office Appropriation bill had had a special assignment for Wednesday last, but yet the gentleman from Massachusetts had moved to take up a motion to reconsider a bill agreed upon in the Republican caucus, and which had been referred to the Judiciary Committee in December, 1873, and recommitted on the 7th of January, 1874, because the House was then unwilling to pass it. That motion had been made last Wednesday in the face of all the business of the House, and the minority had simply done its best to defeat it, and now the effort was made to break down all the rules in order to throw into the House the firebrand of the Civil Rights bill, which had been rejected by the people at the polls last November. In conclusion, he called for the reading of the first page of Barclay's Digest, in which the remark of a distinguished English parliamentarian is quoted in favor of guarding scrupulously the rights of the minority.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—That was excellently good doctrine under a kingly government, but it does not apply to power in the hands of an administration under the vote of the people, and no legislative body in the world has ever been cursed with the rules with which this House has been cursed. Where did these rules come from? They are relics of the old slave power. [Sneering laughter from the Democratic side.] They were made to protect that power in order to prevent any discussion of slavery or abolition. I know whereof I affirm. They were made to throw the power of legislation into the hands of a few leading committees, so that no resolution could be introduced, and nothing discussed, which was not in accordance with the views of that power. I agree that the rule submitted by the committee would be a good one if it was the first Monday in December, 1875. But what are we about? We are making a set of rules for an exigency. We have got but twenty-six more legislative days left, and we have got nine appropriation bills to consider. We have not heard yet from the Committee on Ways and Means in regard to taxes and the raising of revenue. Now, this rule as reported legalizes filibustering—it allows filibustering to go on for one day. Every bill reported can be, if the minority choose, held off one day, and on what plea? On the plea that they ought to have an opportunity to discuss bills. I offered them Saturday in my place here the right to discuss the Civil Rights bill, if they chose to discuss it; but instead of discussing it they sat here for thirty-six hours voting on motions to adjourn, and never opened their mouths in any other way except to object to hearing their own platform read, which declares the equality of all men before the law. [Laughter,] and we are now here in this exigency, with the country almost breaking into civil war, with white leagues all over the South, with one State disorganized and held by bayonets alone, and yet this rule offers to give half the remaining time of this House to filibustering.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, made the point of order that the rules require gentlemen to address the Chair, but that the gentleman from Massachusetts was addressing the galleries instead of the Chair.

Mr. BUTLER's response to this point of order was to step up to the Clerk's desk and continue his remarks from there, saying that he believed he was now within the exact rule. This action on his part was applauded on the floor and in the galleries, when the Speaker remarked that it was a great abuse by the galleries to presume to show approbation or disapprobation.

Mr. COX—It was done for dramatic effect. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER—The Chair has always rebuked dramatic effect, whether in the galleries or on the floor. [Loud laughter at the expense of Mr. Cox.]

Mr. ELDRIDGE—The galleries are only giving color to the speech of the gentleman from Massachusetts. [Laughter, the galleries being crowded with colored spectators.]

Mr. BUTLER, resuming his remarks, said: All that we have seen here for forty-six hours, and for days besides, has been in view of the present condition of the country. It is for a Republican House of Representatives and for a Republican Congress to find a remedy for this condition of things, and, therefore, I beseech the majority not to allow any filibustering under any form of rules. Can the majority of the House not trust each other in this time of peril, in this exigency of the country, when we were warned by the gentleman from Kentucky that he would stay here until the 4th of March and fillbuster rather than allow us to pass the Civil Rights' bill, or even to consider it? And we are now asked to give up one-half of all the time that is left us to save the country, out of courtesy to a minority which shows us nothing but their teeth. [Laughter and excitement.]

Mr. TREMAIN—Is it not necessary in order to legislate upon any Southern question that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Cessna] shall be passed?

Mr. BUTLER—Clearly. And therefore I was going to ask the House to consider that amendment, so that the House can pass a bill by which the President can be armed with power to preserve the peace of the country so long as he remains in the Chair.

Mr. TREMAIN—And does not this whole contest lose its significance if we do not adopt the amendment?

Mr. BUTLER—Clearly it does, for we have no way of getting these bills before the House. I pray you, good and true men, who stand for the country, to stand together and release our hands, which have been tied up so that we could not do anything for the benefit of the country; and that we adopt a rule which shall not be emasculated, as the one reported is.

Mr. TREMAIN—Is there any way to do that unless by voting down the previous question?

Mr. BUTLER—There is no other way. Let us vote it down and then each one of the amendments offered will come up and be voted on, and the majority of the House can do what it ought to do, that is pass such a rule as will enable us to carry forward the public business without having one-half of our time consumed at the will of a minority.

MR. COX ON DRAMATIC EFFECT AND THE LAZZARONI IN THE GALLERIES.

Mr. COX, of New-York—Having been rebuked by the Chair a while ago for being somewhat dramatic, I am reminded that perhaps there are other dramatic performances which have not been so often rebuked here as they should have been, and among these is this dramatic performance—call it farce or tragedy—just performed by a gentleman who has not the political or the moral right to call this side of the House in question for being revolutionary. This side of the House represents to-day two-thirds of the intelligence and voting power of the country, and the gentleman [Mr. Butler] knows it well.

Mr. RANDALL—And feels it, too.

Mr. COX—Because I happened to propose my retiracy from the Committee on Rules, I was told that I was doing it for dramatic effect, and yet the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Butler] can go to the Clerk's desk and speak to the lazzaroni in the galleries and be cheered as he had been time and again. The gentleman referred to our filibustering to prevent certain business intended to affect the South. I can show him that when President Grant sent to Congress a message about Louisiana, in February two years ago, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and that committee never took action upon it since. Your own President charges you with dereliction of duty in that regard. I stated at that time that the non-action of the Judiciary Committee would prompt usurpation, and it has done so. It is not, therefore, for the gentleman from Massachusetts to complain that the minority obstructs the restoration of order and tranquillity in the South. The gentleman says, perhaps "for dramatic effect," that "the rules," and I suppose the Constitution itself, "were made by the slave power."

Mr. BUTLER—By no means.

Mr. COX—They were administered, at least in Charleston, by the slave power, with the help of Caleb Cushing and another respectable Massachusetts gentleman. [Laughter.] The parliamentary rules were adopted as a guard against the encroachments of the Crown and the corruption of power, and now dropping into a little minority Congress, you are unwise enough for the sake of a temporary advantage in this Civil Rights bill to take down all these safeguards, which would prevent the quackeries and extravagances belonging to legislation. It was a wise remark by a traveler in this country that we should have more fences or less quack medicines, and I am for more fencing. [Laughter.] These rules are old. They are venerable. They have stood the test of time over ninety years. They have the paternity of the father of democracy himself in the interests of liberty, and not in the interest of royalty. I may not know how to amend them or to assist in amending them, and may not be entitled to the elegant compliment of the Speaker, but one thing is certain—that during all the time I have been in Congress, during the war, when the temptations to change the rules were great, I have stood steadily against all innovations on the rules. I regret that the day of innovation has come. But the day of Democratic jubilee has also come, and you, Mr. Speaker, would not be here next Congress if you had not been elected early in the Spring. [Laughter.] I said that "for dramatic effect." [Laughter.]

THE VETO POWER OF ONE-FIFTH OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, denied that the purpose of the framing of the present rule was to protect the minority. The Constitution gave the President a veto which killed all legislation except supported by a two-thirds majority; but the Constitution never gave the fifth of the House of Representatives the right to veto all legislation. The operation of the rule as now administered, under the construction which had grown up, did give one-fifth of the members of the House a right to stop the passage of any bill whatever. The new rule simply proposed that the construction which was intended by the men who framed the rules should be given to them. He denied that the slave power had designed any such construction of the rules. The right to move to adjourn and the right to move to adjourn to a certain day was absolutely necessary; but the construction had grown up to give one-fifth of the House a right to stop all proceedings. It had never been intended to give such a power to one-fifth of the members of the House; and all that was now proposed was to cut off that abuse. The Committee on Rules had been extremely cautious, and had preserved that right on any measure that involved a subsidy.

REMARKS OF MR. LAMAR, OF MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, opposed the new rule, and said that the existing rule had been adopted in order to prevent harsh and prompt action by majorities. It was a part of the positive morality of the House, as all rules were, which a majority had adopted for its own guidance and restraint. It was an old rule, constituting a part of the checks and balances of the system. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Butler] had sneeringly remarked that it was the slave power which had adopted it. But it had the sanction of the anti-slave power for the last twelve years, and had been recognized and invoked by that power, and was now sought to be contravened for the first time. All parties were committed to the rule. It was an instrument put in the hands of the minority by the majority for the purpose of obstructing the pronounced will of the majority.

Mr. GARFIELD—Do you mean to say that its purpose was that the minority could prevent the consideration of any measure?

Mr. LAMAR—Yes, Sir. It was put there evidently for the object which it accomplished. When the rule was adopted it was adopted with reference to the use to which it was to be applied, and I confess that it has a healthful and salutary use whenever it is exercised by an opposition as we have exercised it in this case. It is not filibustering. I hope the poisoned chalice will not be commended to your own lips. I hope that when the Democratic Party comes into power in this House it will reinstate this ancient and highly moral rule, and observe its stipulations as exactly as it has always observed the compromises of the Constitution. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I do not want this power exercised except in accordance with the usages of this parliamentary body. Here is this Civil Rights bill, which I believe has not really the support of a majority of members in this House, but a body of resolute men—men of more will than the passive majority—are determined to drive it through. If we did not resort to these dilatory motions, which the rules of the House allowed us to resort to, and if this bill were passed it would be passed through our agency and not yours, and we would be responsible to the country for not having resorted to the measures which, in the exercise of our constitutional and legal parliamentary rights, we could have resorted to in order to prevent its passage. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Butler] says that this rule originated with the slave power, and he said it with that air of derision and scorn which is peculiar to himself and is all his own. When that rule was adopted nearly all the States in the Union constituted a part of the slave power. But let us admit that the slave power did originate it. Let it go forth to the world that when these men, whom the gentleman from Massachusetts denominated the slave power, had the unquestioned ascendancy in this Government, and had the power to carry their measures over minorities and regardless of the rights of minorities, they voluntarily came forward to put a restraint upon their own action, and gave the minority the right to protect themselves against all oppressive measures. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

REMARKS BY MR. BLAINE.

The SPEAKER came down on the floor and advocated the rule reported by Mr. Garfield. He did not think the gentleman from Mississippi had correctly stated the history of the rule, or the proceedings that had been had under it. The rule which had elevated a motion to adjourn to a fixed day above a simple motion to adjourn had not been incorporated into the rules for fifteen years after the Government was organized, and unless he was entirely mistaken, the use of it for the purpose of what is now known as filibustering never took place until 1854, when it was resorted to on the Kansas-Nebraska bill by the minority to defeat what had gone into history as a parliamentary fraud, by which, in the Committee of the Whole the enacting clause was struck out of the bill, and the bill on being reported to the House was then considered. That had gone into history as a parliamentary fraud, and against that the minority had called the yeas and nays 138 times. That, if he mistook not, was the origin of filibustering.

Mr. LAMAR—Then I must say it has a paternity which I was not aware of.

Mr. BLAINE—I think I have stated the history of the rule correctly. I do not wish to reflect on the memory of the dead, or to bring up any unpleasant reminiscences to the living, and I would not have made the slightest reference to the matter but for the claim of the gentleman from Mississippi, which I have ventured to correct. I came to the floor, however, to oppose the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Butler,] who objects to that portion of the proposed rule which gives the minority one day's debate, and he proposes that the majority of the House shall, without any delay whatever, without any opportunity for a word of protest, without any opportunity for an amendment, without debate, without explanation, without consideration, force down the throats of the minority any measure that the majority may agree upon. For one, I am opposed to that; for one, I desire to say that I would never consent while I am in a majority, to support a rule, or to report a rule from the committee of which I am Chairman, which I would not be doubly willing to live under in the minority. I believe that this process of filibustering is wholly and entirely wrong, and I believe, moreover, that its growth came probably from the fact of too rash a use of the previous question on important measures. In the ancient debates in this House forty, or fifty, or sixty years ago, the previous question was used sparingly. Deliberation was allowed. This proposed rule secures to the minority one day's debate on any measure. It is in the direction of liberalism, and of the rights of debate. There is one other point on which I desire to make a remark. It is proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Cessna] to change the rule so as to enable the Judiciary Committee to report at any time, and the gentleman [Mr. Butler] advocates it because of the peculiar exigencies of this session. The gentleman does not ground it upon the general rule of necessity, but thinks that we ought to have it. Now, I do not see what necessity there is for it, because the Select Committee appointed on affairs in Mississippi, in Alabama, and in Louisiana have a right to report at any time.

REMARKS OF MR. RANDALL.

Mr. RANDALL said he had resisted any change in the rule because he believed, first, that it was designed to open the doors of the Treasury to schemes of corporations and individuals, and, second, that it was for the purpose of oppressive legislation against the South, one effect of which would be to occasion distress among his own people, because the people of the South were the natural purchasers and consumers of the products and manufactures of the North. So long as this crusade was made against the Southern people, so long would they be unable to purchase the products of the North. All through this struggle he had urged on the majority the propriety of passing the Appropriation bills, practicing economy, and trying to revive the industries of the country. If Gen. Sherman's policy had been followed the people of the South would now be in peace and comfort.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, advocated the change of rule, and insisted on the necessity of the Government protecting the humblest of its citizens, and being to them what Providence is to the falling sparrows.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, also advocated the new rule, and expressed his belief that the people of the country would sustain the House in doing so.

The debate was closed and the House proceeded to vote on the rule and amendments.

Mr. Kasson's amendment was rejected without the yeas and nays, and Mr. Hale's amendment, requiring the previous question to be seconded by two-thirds, not three-fourths, was adopted—yeas, 158; nays, 95.

Mr. Cessna's amendment was not admitted.

The rule as amended was adopted—yeas 171, nays 85—Mr. Sener still voting with the minority.

THE AMENDED RULE.

The rule, as amended, reads as follows:

Whenever a question is pending before the House the Speaker shall not entertain any motion of a dilatory character except one motion to adjourn and one motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn; but the previous question on the engrossment and the third reading of any bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration, unless two-thirds of the members present shall second the demand. Provided, that this rule shall not apply to House resolutions offered in the morning hour of Monday; and provided further, that it shall not apply to any proposition to appropriate the money, the credit, or other property of the United States, except the regular annual appropriation bills.

The SPEAKER remarked that although a simple majority was enough for the adoption of the rule, it had received a two-thirds majority.

RESIGNATION OF MESSRS. RANDALL AND COX FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Messrs. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, and COX, of New-York, then insisted on resigning their places on the Committee on Rules, and, after some discussion, their resignations were accepted.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, the rules were suspended and a bill passed for appropriating $9,000 for the expenses of the Select Committee on Louisiana.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to go to business on the Speaker's table—to take up the Senate Civil Rights bill.

Mr. WARD, of New-Jersey, moved to suspend the rules, and pass a bill giving to the heirs of soldiers killed in battle, who had enlisted for less than one year, the same bounties as if they had enlisted for three years.

Without action on either of these motions, the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

THE CRANBERRY CROP.

THIS SEASON'S SUPPLY AND DEMAND—THE BERRY IN ENGLAND.

The receipts of cranberries by the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, from Aug. 29 to Dec. 31, 1874, inclusive, amounted to 33,756 bushels. Of this quantity 29,832 bushels have gone to five consignees, and the remaining 3,924 bushels have been distributed among 70 others. The packages used for this quantity of fruit were 30,351 crates and 1,135 barrels. The record of the same road from Sep. 22 to Dec. 31, 1873, gives the entire receipts at 47,781 bushels, or 14,025 bushels more than in the same period in the year following.

French & Co.'s circular of Oct. 1, 1873, estimated the New-Jersey crop of that year at 110,000 bushels, but the statistics show that it was nearly 7,000 greater. The same circular of Oct. 15, 1874, estimates the New-Jersey crop at 90,000 bushels. If this is not too large an estimate, and if a greater proportion than last year has not gone to other markets than New-York, it proves that a large quantity of berries is still in the hands of the growers.

The receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad up to Dec. 31 were 5,653 crates and 555 barrels, or 7,318 bushels, making a total by both roads of 41,064 bushels. The circular estimates the New-England crop at 105,000 bushels. These berries during the last season were exceptionally fine, and in the New-York markets brought better prices than any others. The Western crop of 1874 is estimated at 50,000 bushels, against 60,000 in 1873, and 135,000 in 1872. The demand on New-York from the principal Western cities has been less than last year, and it is believed that no direct shipments have been made to San Francisco, the demand being supplied from the Western cities.

Several cases of superior canned cranberry sauce or jam have been sent to England, for distribution to members of the press and others. The very moderate prices that have prevailed during the past season, in the face of a moderate crop, proves that cranberries are not known among the masses of the English people. It will need time, perseverance, and considerable outlay to introduce them, but by proper and judicious efforts a large demand for American cranberries can undoubtedly be created in the English market.

THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS.

A meeting of the Council of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States was held yesterday in the society rooms, in Beaver street, Mr. Charles McK. Loeser presiding, and Mr. Philip Bonfort acting as Secretary. It was decided to establish branches of the society in all of the States of the Union as rapidly as possible, locating such branches in the principal cities, and securing for them the co-operation of the most prominent merchants in the wine and spirit trade in each State. The establishment of the State branches will be commenced immediately by the President of the society, who will visit the different States for the purpose. Another subject brought before the meeting was the present Excise law in this State and its proposed amendments. The Council favored a general law, but disapprove of the proposed amendments reducing the license fee to $30. The bill now before the New-York Assembly, introduced by Mr. Lincoln, and providing for the repeal of the charter granted to this society, was ridiculed, but no action upon it was taken.

THE SALARIES OF THE ALDERMEN.

Patrick Toner and William E. Demarest, who claim to have been elected Assistant Aldermen, appeared in a new rôle yesterday. They presented to the Auditor of the Finance Department a protest against paying the members of the Board of Aldermen their salaries for the month of January, on the ground that it would be highly injudicious and improper to do so until the Supreme Court has rendered a decision on their right to sit as a co-ordinate branch of the Common Council. Soon after the protest was received Aldermen Cole, Shandley, and a few others called for their salaries, but were reminded of the action of Toner and Demerest. They were also informed that their warrants were not ready, but that the matter would be submitted to the Controller. Some of the City Fathers seemed to be anxious to find the litigants who had given them so much trouble, but they had disappeared. They will probably apply again for their salaries to-day.

PROMOTIONS AT THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

RESULTS OF THE RECENT EXAMINATIONS—NAMES OF STUDENTS OF HIGH RANK.

The results of the examination for the promotion of the students of the Normal College were announced yesterday morning by President Hunter in the college chapel. The different classes of the college are divided into sections designated by the first letters of the alphabet, while the grades of these sections are denoted by numerals. The students in the four sections of the fifth grade were all promoted to the supplementary grade. Out of the 68 students in the two sections of the fourth grade 51 were promoted and 17 left back. Out of 227 students in the third grade 181 were promoted, 46 remaining back. Out of the 100 students of the second grade 54 were promoted, and 46 left back; and of the 487 students of the first or lowest grade, 327 were advanced and 160 left back, making a total of 792 students promoted out of the aggregate number of students in the college, 1,061. The following are the names of the students in the four higher grades whose examination mark averaged ninety per cent. of the maximum and above: In section A of the fifth grade the names were as follows: Misses Erbschloe and Walters, 96 1-9 and 96; Miss Grady, 94; Miss Gannon, 93; Miss Acker, 92; Misses Baum and Van Peake, 92; Miss Schwab, 91; Misses Knoth, Kelley, and Audubon, 90. In section B of the fifth grade, Miss M. Merington received 98⅜; Misses M. Merington and I. Lindheimer, 97; Miss E. Bowen, 96; Miss B. Davis, 95; Miss J. M. Dennison, 95; Misses S. Neely and F. Hassell, 94; Misses T. Murphy and L. Doherty, 93; Miss P. Freedman, 92; Misses E. Keller and M. Duff, 91, and Misses M. Lalor and K. Harper, 90. In section C of the fifth grade, Miss B. Leyendecker received 97; Miss C. American, 96 6-9; Miss E. Cilley, 96 5-9; Misses A. Van Dyke and L. Schmidt, 96; Miss A. Brennan, 95; Misses S. Cummings and I. Hawkley, 94; Misses M. Mahony, Wooster, and M. Gallagher, 93; Miss A. Clift, 92; Misses Harrigan, Waring, Stern, Osborn, Brade, and Wallauez, 91, and Misses H. Ashby, S. Barrington, and G. Levie, 90. In section D of the fifth grade, Miss E. Funk received 96; Misses K. Davies, K. Beam, and J. Hulda, 95; Misses L. Lecocq and H. Jacoba, 94; Misses E. Headi, K. Murphy, and C. Crane, 93; Misses J. Russell, A. Weir, and E. Slowey, 92; Misses A. Rider, C. Heydorn, and A. Samnus, 91; and Misses L. Norcott and I. McCabe, 90. In section A of the fourth grade, Misses L. Morrison and S. Lewinson received 92, and Miss A. Scott, 91. In section B of the fourth grade, Miss E. Hathorn received 95, and Misses M. Graham, B. Adler, and E. Brockway, 90. In section A of the third grade, Misses H. Gerlitz and E. Horn received 93; Misses E. Becker, C. Sayles, F. Serre, and J. Fernandez, 91, and Misses J. Roese, S. Nicholson, and H. Rothschild, 90. In section B of the third grade, Misses Blake and Brush received 95; Misses Cone, Brown, Drummond, and Mackey, 93; Miss H. Holmes 91, and Misses Hickok, Cook, and Minnelli 90. In section C of the third grade, Miss E. Frost received 99; Miss E. Klauser, 97⅝; Miss A. Burrows, 96½; Miss C. Pitkin, 95⅜; Miss M. Bulkley, 93⅛; Miss J. Hirsh, 94⅞; Miss E. Kirk, 92¾; Miss C. Hamilton, 92⅛; Miss J. Kiele, 91⅜; Miss E. Concklin, 91⅝; and Miss L. Cohen, 90. In section D of the third grade, Miss C. Miner received 95; Miss L. Kiniella, 94; Misses Stillwell, Smith, and Blake, 92; and Miss P. Kramer, 90. In section E of the third grade, Miss K. Brevier, 96⅞; Misses L. Pettengill and M. Dealing, 95; Miss E. Wilson, 94; Misses S. Marion, E. Devoe, and M. Neeley, 93; Misses A. French, A. Purdy, A. Tuscano, C. Wilson, and V. Mason, 91; and Misses M. White and I. Smith, 90. Of the second grade, in section A Miss C. Talbert received 91; in section B, Misses M. Flynn and A. Benerman received 94; and in section C, Miss M. Ashfield received 92, and Miss A. Bodley 90. The following are the names of the highest students in the lowest grade. In section A, Miss M. Cummings, 97; in section B, Misses B. Johnston and A. Robinson, 97; in section C, Miss A. Brooks, 96; in section D, Miss H. Ralph, 93; in section E, Miss S. Taylor, 95; in section F, Misses J. Day and B. Richnau, 92; in section G, Miss B. Roome, 97; in section H, Miss M. Schindler, 97⅜; in section J, Miss A. Gerraghty, 97; in section L, Miss B. Sullivan, 98; and in section K, Miss L. De la Porte, 94. After the announcement of the results of the examination, the day was principally occupied in the organization of the various new sections, and to giving out text-books to the promoted students.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The first regular meeting of the new Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held at No. 99 Nassau street yesterday afternoon, Gen. J. B. Woodward, the Vice President, in the chair. Among the Directors present were Gen. McMahon, Gen. Knox, Col. Wingate, Col. Gildersleeve, Capt. Fulton, Capt. Story, Capt. Casey, and E. H. Sanford. The report of the Secretary was read and adopted. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the past month to have been $6,657 23; expenditures, $981 05; leaving a balance in the treasury of $5,676 18. Col. Wingate, in behalf of the Range Committee, offered a motion providing for the erection of a barn on the range at Creedmoor; also the purchase of a horse for use on the range during the progress of matches. Gen. McMahon opposed the motion, as he said a new head-quarters building was more urgently needed, and a horse could be hired at much less expense than it would cost to purchase and take care of one. The matter was laid over for further consideration. On motion of Gen. McMahon, it was resolved to appropriate $500 for office rent and $1,200 for clerical salaries. Col. Gildersleeve, in behalf of the board, presented a series of resolutions to Col. Wingate, expressing the high estimate in which his services to the association are held.

Col. Wingate signified his acceptance of the tribute in a few appropriate remarks, in the course of which he said he regretted that he would be unable to take part in the international contest this year, as his business would require his constant attention. The resolutions were handsomely engrossed in sympathetic inks, and were surrounded with a heavy gilt frame. On motion, the Secretary appointed Col. Wingate, Col. Gildersleeve, and Capt. Fulton, a committee to prepare similar resolutions of respect to the retiring President.

THE PILOT COMMISSION.

The Pilot Commissioners held their usual weekly meeting yesterday. Frank Connor, boat-keeper of Pilot-boat No. 4, and Charles MacNamee, of No. 5, were examined and given licenses as pilots. Pilot John Dougherty, who was suspended for misconduct six months ago, was reinstated. Stephen I. Frost, a wharfinger, appeared before the Commissioners, and made a statement to the effect that acting under orders from the Police Commissioners, the dirt cart drivers are in the habit of dumping their loads into the slips after night, often filling them above high-water mark. The Dock Commissioners then order the lessees of the slips to dredge them out at their own expense, which causes great complaint, and grave suspicions of a "job" between the two boards. The subject has often been brought to the notice of both, but no remedy has yet been applied. This appeal was therefore made to the Pilot Commissioners for their influence to have the outrage stopped. The latter having no jurisdiction instructed the Secretary to address the Dock Commission on the subject. Mr. Frost also stated that refuse is often dumped off the ends of the piers by the same parties. This being within the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners, Mr. Frost was asked to furnish specific complaints, and the board promised to take immediate action. The pilot who touched the brig Emma Dean, drawing 9½ feet, explained the mishap to the satisfaction of the board. Pilot George Evans was called to answer a complaint of the agent of the steamer Cordova that he had refused to remove the vessel from the Columbia Stores, Brooklyn, to the foot of West Eleventh street. His explanation not being satisfactory, the Commissioners reprimanded him.

THE WATER COLOR EXHIBITION.

This exhibition is attracting considerable attention, as it deserves to do, and a large number of the works on view have been sold at satisfactory prices. In addition to those already noticed, pictures by the following artists have recently been disposed of: J. C. Nicoll, (4,) A. T. Bricher, (3,) W. T. Richards, J. D. Smillie, (2,) J. W. Hill, H. T. Farrer, (2,) R. M. Shurtleff, Winslow Homer, (2,) C. G. Bush, Walter Satterlee, M. F. H. De Haas, A. F. Bellows, (4,) G. Coleman, Rose Newberry, T. H. Smith, (3,) J. G. Brown, Jennie Brownscombe, (2,) Fidelia Bridges, (5,) F. L. Church, Walter Brown, T. W. Wood, Mrs. Gray, J. Walters, R. M. Pratt, and E. W. Perry. Some foreign works by Simoni, Indoni, Brissot, and others have also been sold. Up to 6 P. M. Tuesday the list of works sold aggregated seventy-six, realizing over $7,000. The prices asked are relatively lower than those of last year.

A MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLE-HILL.

A TIMES reporter called yesterday at the United States Secret Service Bureau, in Bleecker street, to ascertain the facts in relation to the discovery of the mutilated currency in Thirty-ninth street. The officer of the bureau to whom the inquiry was directed smiled and said that the truth of the matter was that a mountain had been made out of a mole-hill. It was true, he said, that about fourteen pounds of mutilated bank notes had been found, but they consisted entirely of longitudinal slips cut from the lower part of each note, varying in width from one-half to three-sixteenths of an inch. These slips could not possibly be used for any purposes of fraud, and were utterly valueless except as waste paper. His theory was that the slips had been taken by some ignorant person in Washington, who had obtained access to the rooms of the Cancellation Division in the Treasury Department. After learning that they were of no value, this person had probably sold them as waste paper. A number of the slips had been forwarded to the chief of the bureau at Washington, and an investigation would doubtless be made there. This was all there was in the case.

A STIR IN THE GOLD MARKET.

There was considerable excitement in the gold market yesterday, that commodity jumping to 114. It is predicted that it will reach 120 before it stops. There are several reasons for this. First, the Treasury balances are nunsually low; secondly, the premium offered by the German Government with the design to draw the bulk of the gold of the world to its coffers makes it profitable to ship gold to Europe, and the consequence is that recent shipments have been very great—the profit on every $100,000 is said to be $300 net; thirdly, the merchants are using large amounts of gold to pay duties on goods in bond in anticipation of the President's signature to the Little Tariff bill; and, lastly, the speculators, taking advantage of these circumstances, are buying up cash gold with a view to a corner, and heavy consequent profits.

SENTENCES IN OYER AND TERMINER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barrett, yesterday, the following persons entered pleas of guilty and received sentence: John Golden, petit larceny, one year in the Penitentiary; Louis Jerome, grand larceny, two years and six months in State Prison. John McGee, Patrick Kelly, James O'Keefe, and James Quinn, all boys, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and were all sent to the House of Refuge. Albert Appel was placed on trial for the larceny of a silver watch and brass chain, and was acquitted. The court adjourned to this morning.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool.—W. H. Griffiths, Mrs. W. H. Griffiths, Mr. Henty, Mrs. Henty, F. Fast, Paul Quignard, A. Rappard, Arthur Oakey, Rev. F. Meher, Thomas P. Appiebe, R. Gamble, Miss Edwards, Thomas Boyd, Jonas Hey, Mrs. Jonas Hey and child, W. C. Hosmer, T. Davies, F. H. Brane, W. Scott, John H. Harris.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—T. Case, E. B. Webster, George Wells, Miss Seyfirst, Mrs. E. L. Cater, W. E. Cater, J. Carpenter and wife, E. Reiche, F. Z. Simon, E. B. Gleason, Julius Carn, J. D. Abeolum, William Meissner, J. Piltz, Charles Autenrieth, N. Bates, M. Meyer, Charles Rolard, James Conner, John Conner, W. Douglas, J. Hogan.

In steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from Havana.—Augustus B. Peabody, Miss Bella Hugh, Mrs. Miacela Agramonte and daughter, James Price.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:07 | Sun sets....5:20 | Moon rises..5:39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:44 | Gov. Island..6:33 | Hell Gate...7:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyoming, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Caledonia, (Br.,) Sidey, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Columbus, Reed, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co.; Wyandote, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Achilles, Artis, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde & Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Patria, (Swede.,) Hoystom, Richmond, Jam., Funch, Edye & Co.; Teresa, (Br.,) Kohl, Cienfuegos, J. & G. Fowler; Graf Moltke, (Ger.,) Ohlf, Elsinore, for orders, Dill & Radmann; Rapide, (Russ.,) Juthe, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Magnus, (Swede.,) Huss, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; H. D. Stover, Pierce, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Gipsey, (Br.,) Cremer, Santander, Snow & Burgess; Francisco Danovaro, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Carib, Townsend, Fredrickstedt, P. Hanford; Rebecca Crowell, Crowell, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr., & Son; Jenny, (Ger.,) Grote, Bremen, Fred Schwoon.

Brigs Mary Knowlton, McKie, Port au Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Louisa Price, (Br.,) Brown, Port au Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; San Pietro, (Ital.,) Lauro, Barcelona, Funch, Edye & Co.; Claribelle, Tracy, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; Ethel Bolton, (Br.,) Swain, Portland, Heney & Parker; Lady Mary, (Br.,) Rex, St. John, N. B., A. E. Outerbridge.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship C. F. Funch, (Belg.,) Knudsen, Antwerp Jan. 8, passed Flushing 9th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Had southerly winds throughout the English Channel; passed the Lizzardo Jan. 10 at noon, with fine weather, wind S. S. E.; 11th, lat. 49 34 N., lon. 10 20 W., passed bark Kolewa steering W; 14th, lat. 49 34, lon. 20 41, English ship Ambassador bound E; 17th, westerly storms and high seas, becoming a hurricane which lasted for seven days; during this time the vessel labored heavily, and was obliged to lay to; 23d, the weather moderated with S. E. winds, shifting to N. E. 27th, lat. 45 50, lon. 48 50, saw large quantities of drift ice; 28th and 29th the ship was completely surrounded with field ice; latter part of passage, moderate weather, with N. and N. E. winds; Jan. 30, lat. 42 10, lon. 62 25, passed a Guion steam-ship bound east; 31st, lat. 41 18, lon. 65 38, steam-ship August Andre, hence for Antwerp; same date, &c., a White Star steam-ship steering east.

Steam-ship City of London, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool Jan. 14 and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 28, lat. 45 52, lon. 47 10, exchanged night signals with a steam-ship supposed White Star steam-ship, showing two green lights, bound west. Feb. 1, 140 miles east of Sandy Hook, in company with a supposed Anchor Line Steam-ship do.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Jan. 25, via Key West 28th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Jan. 28, off Sombero Light, passed brig Jessie Rhyma, (of Boston,) bound N.; 31st, lat. 36, lon. 74 25, schr. Lizzie Hayer, (of Thomaston,) bound N.; same time, steam-ship State of Texas, hence, for Galveston.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Jan. 30, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana Jan. 28, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam ship Richmond, Read, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark Rifleman, (of Sydney, N. S. W.,) Bishop, Hong Kong Sept. 10, with tea, &c., to A. A. Low & Bro. Passed Anjier Nov. 4, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 6, St. Helena Dec. 21, and crossed the equator Jan. 3, in lon. 32.00; had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Brig Acelia, Thurlow, Gallison, Matanzas, 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Etoie, Allen, of Shelburne, N. S., Baltic, Montevideo, 50 ds., with hides to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Crossed the equator Jan. 10, in lon. 39 30; was 5 ds. North of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds.

Schr. Robert Byron, (of Bangor,) Trask, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar, rum, &c., to F. W. Whitney—vessel to Frederick Smith & Co. Jan. 21, lat. 24 27, lon. 65 18, spoke schr. Blink Bonnio, (Br.,) from Halifax, for Kingston, Jam.; left in port, bark Reindeer, for New-York, in 8 ds.; brigs Daylight, for New-Haven; Bessie B., (Br.,) for do.; schrs. Bill Baxter, for Boston next day; Lavalla, for Baltimore in 10 ds.

SAILED—Steam-ships Wyoming, for Liverpool; Columbus, for Havana; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; brig Sparkling Water, for Hull.

WIND—Sunset, moderate S. E.; cloudy.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, Feb. 1.—Sld. steamer Acapulco, for New-York.

CARDENAS, Jan. 29.—Arr. schr. Harbeson Hickman, Baltimore. Sld. brigs Zongu, (Br.,) North of Hatteras; Adeline C. Adams, do.; Sportsman, do.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 29.—Sld. schrs. Mabel Thomas, New-York; Pedro a Grau, Philadelphia; Druid, (Br.,) Boston.

Jan. 30—Arr. brigs Morancy, Aspinwall, and Joshua King, St. Jago.

Cld. brigs Eureka, Halifax, and Christiana, (Br.,) New-York.

Jan. 31—Arr. brig Samuel Locke, Belize, Hon.

HAVANA, Feb. 2.—Arr. steamer Margaret, New-Orleans; schr. Dawn, (Br.,) Corpus Christie.

Sld. barks Lequitio, New-Orleans; G. W. Roosevelt, New-York; schr. M. and E. Hendersod, North of Hatteras, via Cardenas.

MATANZAS, Feb. 1.—Arr. schr. Amelia, (Br.,) St. John, N. B.

PANAMA, Feb. 1.—Arr. steamers San Salvador, from San Francisco, and Colima, from Acapulco.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 2.—Arr. schr. Opera, New-York.

ST. JAGO, Jan. 22.—Arr. brig Manlius, (Br.,) New-York. Jan. 31, brigs Elba, Nova Scotia, and Sophema, (Br.,) Baltimore; schrs. Laura Bridgeman, New-York; Gen. Connor, Boston. Feb. 1, brig J. H. Lane, New-York; Schr. Emily H. Naylor, Philadelphia.

TRINIDAD, Jan. 28.—Arr. schr. Carrie S. Hart, Cienfuegos.

Sld. 29th, schr. Helen Sharp, Philadelphia.

LATEST SHIPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Sld. for the United States, Rufus, Brazil, Constance, Alfen, Adorna Ercole, Satama, Jason, Gluckauf, and Profeta.

Arr. out on the 1st inst., Eliza, Dagmar, Waltikka, and Carl Friedrich.

Also arr. out, Raffalluccia, Omego, and Lorena.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 2.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Parthia, Capt. Watson, from New-York Jan. 23, for Liverpool, arr. here at 8 o'clock this morning.

The steam-ship China, Capt. Gill, of the same line, from Boston, Jan. 23, for Liverpool, arr. here at 6 o'clock last evening.

MOVILLE, Feb. 2.—The Allen Line steam-ship Moravian, Capt. Graham, from Portland, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

CLOCKS.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 19 MAIDEN LANE,
NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS.

PATENT BABY CARRIAGES

We sell, wholesale and retail, patent baby carriages, velocipedes, propellers, spring and hobby horses, doll carriages, wagons, carts, sleighs, &c., &c. A large stock always on hand to supply the trade. CARRIAGES REPAIRED AND EXCHANGED.
CRANDALL & CO.
NO. 569 3D AV., NEW-YORK.

STORAGE
AND
INSURANCE OF VALUABLES.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Send reliable and competent men to pack Wedding Presents, Silverware, Bronzes, Glass, Pottery, Pictures, and valuable articles of all kinds, which they receive on storage, and insure at moderate rates against loss by fire.

Their safes and vaults are perfectly dry, and adapted to the storage of Shawls, Laces, valuable papers, &c.

Every facility is given for the occasional removal of the whole or part of packages. They send for property to be stored with and insured by them, and return it without extra charge, assuming all responsibility from the time it leaves the owner until its return.

REPAIRING
DEPARTMENT.
BREWSTER & CO.
(OF BROOME STREET.)

Owners of carriages are respectfully informed that we have a thoroughly organized department for the repair of Carriages, under the personal control of a member of our firm, assisted by the same competent foreman, trained in our old Broome street establishment.

The quality of the labor and materials is precisely the same as that employed in the production of New Carriages.

The extent of our premises and our large working force give us advantages in securing the PROMPT and THOROUGH execution of the work intrusted to us.

Careful estimates will be made of the cost, and no charge for storage.

Orders received at the Factory or Warerooms.

Broadway and 47th street,
& 5th avenue and 14th street.

GILMORE
AND HIS FAMOUS
22d Regiment Band
(65 Distinguished Performers)
WILL GIVE A
GRAND CONCERT
AT THE
STADT THEATRE,
ON
Sunday Evening Next,
FEB. 7,
on the eve of their departure for LOUISVILLE, to fill an engagement on the 27th of February, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky.
PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

FURNITURE.
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY
SAVED FROM THE FIRE.
WILL REOPEN WITH NEW GOODS ABOUT MARCH 1.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
69 Crosby st., corner Spring, opposite our old store.

BURGLARS FOILED AT GREENWICH.
MARVIN'S SAFE.
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
MARVIN SAFE COMPANY,
NO. 265 BROADWAY.

IRA PEREGO'S SONS
GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express.
85 Nassau St., N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
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INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

First Mortgage Premium Bonds for sale at
$20 EACH.
Third Premium Allotment will be held at Steinway Hall, on
MONDAY, March 1, 1875.
Capital Premium......$100,000.
Every bond will be entitled to a premium.
Address, for bonds and full information,
Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.,
Financial Agents,
23 Park row, New-York.
(Post Office Drawer No. 29.)
Remit by Draft on New-York City Banks, by registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order.

POSTPONEMENTS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THIS PLAN.
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POSTPONEMENTS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THIS PLAN.
POSTPONEMENTS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THIS PLAN.

$9

Will buy one-twentieth interest of a whole bond of the Industrial Exhibition Company, participating March 1, 1875.

A Capital Premium of $100,000 drawn out of 1,000 numbers only.

No Blanks. Every bond is entitled to a premium.

Address, for bonds and full information,

HEIDELBERGER & CO., 216 Broadway
TH. ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau st.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1500 Western Union.	75	100 Han. & St. Jos....	22¼
800 do.......s3.	75	100 do.......s3.	22¼
1700 do..........	75⅛	200 do........	22⅜
500 do.......b3.	75⅛	300 do........	22¼
500 do.......b3.	75¼	100 Rock Island........	104¼
1000 do........	75¼	100 do.........	104⅜
1400 do........	75⅜	200 Erie.......	29
800 do........	75½	400 do.......	28⅞
1700 do.........	75⅜	100 do........	29
600 do.........c.	75⅜	100 Tol. & Wab.......	16¾
60 N. Y. C. & H........	102⅛	300 do.......	16⅞
800 St. Paul........	37⅞	100 do.......	17
100 do........c.	37⅞	600 do.......	17½
400 do........	38	300 do.......	17¾
100 do......s10.	38	275 do.......	17⅝
800 Lake Shore........	74⅛	400 do.......	17½
500 do......b3.	74¼	1700 North-western..	45⅛
800 do........	74¼	1000 do.......	45¼
2600 do........	74⅜	200 do.......	45⅜
800 do........	74¼	900 do.......b3.	45½
600 Union Pacific.......	40⅜	400 do.......	45⅜
500 do.....s3.	40⅜	200 Ohio & Miss.......	28⅝
1000 do........	40¼	200 do......s3.	28¾
1700 do........	40⅜	500 do.......	28⅞
1000 do........	40½	200 do.......	29
500 do........	40⅜	1300 do.......	29⅛
1600 do........	40½	200 do.......	29
500 do........	40⅝	100 do.......	28⅞
1000 do......b3.	40½	100 do......s3.	28¾
700 do........	40½	500 Pacific Mail.......	36¼
100 do........	40⅝	300 do.......	36⅜
2000 do........	40½	300 do.......	36½
200 do......s3.	40⅜	300 do.......	36⅝
900 do......b3.	40½	500 do.......	36½
600 do........	40⅜	10000 Ft. Wayne 3d..	100½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,100 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	119½	60,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........	119½
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small...	116	25,000 do......12.	119½
15,000 do......b. c.	115¾	30,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67........12.	119¼
13,900 U. S. 5-20 R., '64......12.	117¼	500 U. S. 5-20 R., '68........12.	119¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64......12.	117⅝	20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.......	113⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new....	118½	90,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.........12.	116¾
16,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n..b. c.	118¾	3,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.........12.	114¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur., b. c.......	119¾		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, '76....	100	700 L. S. & M.S.b.c.s3.	74¼
5,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds.	97¼	710 do........	74¼
2,000 Mo. 6s, A. bds.	95¼	1600 do.......	74⅜
4,000 do........c.	95½	200 do......c.	74¼
15,000 C.,B. & Q.C.7s.	102¾	500 do......b3.	74⅜
10,000 C.& R.I.& P.7s.	106½	100 do......s3.	74¼
1,000 M.&S.P.I.&D.D.	77	100 C. & P. Guar..b.c.	91¾
1,000 C. & N.W. I. B.	100	200 do........	91⅝
5,000 D.,L.& W.Con.	109½	200 Union P....b.c.b3.	40⅜
7,000 C. & N.W.C. C.		1000 do......s3.	40¼
G. B........b. c.	81½	1900 do........	40¼
5,000 H. & St.J.8s,C.	84	400 do......s3.	40⅛
5,000 do........	83¾	200 do........	40⅛
7,000 do........	83⅝	1400 do........	40¼
17,000 Har. 1st, 7s,R.	109¾	200 do......s3.	40⅜
12,000 C.P.G.B....b3.	97½	2300 do........	40½
10,000 do........	97¾	3000 do........	40⅝
1,000 do........	98	200 Illinois Central..	102
2,000 C. P. 1st, S. J.		60 do........	102⅛
Branch........	86⅛	100 do........	101⅞
1,000 C.P.1st,C&O.B.	84⅞	700 Chi. & N.W...b.c.	45⅜
10,000 Union Pac. 1st.	93⅞	200 do.....s10.	45¼
5,000 do......b3.	94	500 do........	45¼
25,000 do........	94	500 do......b3.	45⅜
15,000 do........	93⅞	200 do........	45½
50,000 do.....b.c.	94	800 do........	45⅜
10,000 U. P. 7s, L. G..	92⅞	400 do......s3.	45¼
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F..	83½	200 do.....b60.	45¼
4,000 do........	83¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	58⅞
5,000 P.R. of Mo.1st.	90	100 do........	59
5,000 P. R. of Mo.2d.	80	300 do......b.c.	59
2,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st.	70¼	100 do........	59½
6,000 Pac.7s,guar.by		300 do........	59¾
Mo......b. c.	100¾	100 do........	59⅞
4,000 A. & T.H.,Inc...	77	200 do......b3.	60
2,000 S.P.R.R.of Mo.	70½	200 do........	60⅛
1,000 W. U. Tel. 7s.	100¾	600 do........	60
13 Fourth Nat. Bk...	98	10 N. J. Cen......b.c.	107⅝
20 Bank of Comm...	119¾	150 do........	108
30 Del. & H. Canal..	110¾	100 do........	107⅞
10 do........	110⅞	100 Chi. & R. I....b.c.	104⅜
50 do......b. c.	110⅞	700 do........	104¼
150 do........	110⅝	800 do........	104⅜
900 W. U. Tel....b.c.	75⅜	400 do........	104½
700 do........	75¼	100 do........	104⅝
200 do........	75⅜	50 do........	104½
1500 do........	75½	300 do........	104⅝
400 do......b3.	75⅝	1400 do........	104¾
400 do........	75½	500 do......b3.	104⅞
25 do........	75¼	100 T., W. & W...b.c.	17⅜
600 do........	75⅜	100 do........	17¼
2100 do......b3.	75½	50 do........	17½
900 do........	75½	700 do........	17⅜
200 Pac. Mail.....b.c.	36¾	500 do........	17½
200 do........	36⅞	400 Chi., M.& S.P.b.c.	38
800 do........	36¾	1200 do........	37⅞
200 do........	36⅝	600 do......s3.	37¾
1000 do........	36¾	1000 do........	38
500 do........	36⅞	300 do......b3.	38
800 do......b3.	37	700 do........	37⅞
600 do........	37⅛	25 P.,F.W.& C.G. b.c.	98
100 do......b3.	37¼	100 N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c.	137½
800 do........	37¼	31 do........	138
100 Quick. M.Co..b.c.	33	130 Del., L.& W...b.c.	108⅞
100 Md. Coal Co......	17	300 do......s3.	108¾
200 At. & Pac. Tel....	25	200 do........	108¾
50 American Ex.....	63¾	200 do........	108⅝
400 United States Ex.	59	150 C., B. & Q.....b.c.	109
50 do......b.c.	59½	100 Han. & St. Jo.b.c.	22¼
25 do........	59	100 do........	22⅛
10 Adams Ex........	99¾	100 do........	22⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.	102⅜	100 Lou. & Nash...b.c.	40
100 do......s3.	102¼	100 Morris & Essex...	95½
700 do........	102¼	50 do...b.c.b3.	95⅝
400 do........	102⅜	118 do........	95⅝
300 Erie.......b.c. b3.	29	100 At. & Pac. Pf..b.c.	15⅝
800 do........	28⅞	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c.	28⅞
200 do......b3.	29	400 do........	28¾
700 do........	29⅛	200 do......b3.	28⅞
2100 do........	29¼	800 do........	29
800 do......b3.	29¼	600 do........	29⅛
200 Harlem......b.c.	129	100 do........	29¼
70 Mich. Cen....b.c.	78	1600 do........	29⅛
25 Chi. & Alton......	105¾	200 do......c.	29⅛
100 do......b.c.	105½	20 Ohio & Miss. Pf...	65

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$6,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83.	99¼	100 Mariposa L. & M.	5½
6 Del. & Hud......	110⅞	200 Lake Shore......	74⅜
100 Consol. Coal......	43	500 do........	74½
200 North-western...	45⅜	100 do......b3.	74⅜
600 do........	45½	1200 do........	74⅝
400 do........	45⅝	200 do......c.	74⅝
600 do......b3.	45¾	100 do......b3.	74¾
800 do........	45¾	200 do......c.	74¾
600 West. Union..s3.	75⅜	800 do........	74¾
181 do........	75½	200 do......s3.	74⅝
900 do......s3.	75⅜	700 do......s3.	74¾
100 do......s7.	75¼	1100 do........	74⅞
500 do........	75¼	100 Han. & St. Jo....	22
500 do........	75⅛	1000 Union Pacific...	40½
300 do......s3.	75⅛	400 do......s3.	40⅜
100 do........	75¼	800 do......s3.	40¼
500 do........	75⅜	1900 do........	40⅜
800 do........	75½	800 do......b3.	40½
200 do......b3.	75⅝	800 do........	40⅜
200 do........	75½	100 do......b3.	40⅜
200 do......s3.	75⅜	700 do......s3.	40⅜
1300 Pacific Mail.....	37⅜	700 do........	40½
200 do........	37¼	1000 do......c.	40½
300 do........	37⅛	400 do......b3.	40⅝
1800 do........	37½	2600 no........	40⅝
100 do......b3.	37½	500 do......s60.	40
100 do........	37⅝	300 Rock Island......	104⅞
1100 do........	37¾	800 do......b3.	105
300 do........	37⅞	500 do........	105
1000 do......b3.	38	100 do......b3.	105⅛
200 do........	37⅞	1100 do........	105⅛
100 do........	37¾	400 do......s3.	105⅛
100 do........	37⅞	800 do........	105¼
300 Erie Railway.s3.	29⅛	500 do........	105⅛
100 do........	29	200 At. & Pac. Pref.d.	15½
300 do........	29⅛	50 C., C., C. & I....	64
800 do......b3.	29¼	200 Tol. & Wab...s3.	17¼
100 do........	29¼	400 do........	17¼
300 do......b3.	39⅜	100 do........	17⅜
900 do........	29⅜	100 do........	17½
300 do......s3.	29⅜	500 do........	17⅝
300 do........	29½	800 Ohio & Miss....	29¼
100 do......c.	29½	500 do........	29⅜
100 do........	29⅝	900 do........	29½
500 do......b3.	29½	900 do........	29⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81...b. c.	120	$3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64........	117⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62........	116	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........	119¾
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,new.b.c.	118¾		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$32,000 Mo. 6s, L. B..	97¼	100 Ill. Cen......b.c.	101⅞
6,000 N. Y. S. 7s, B.		300 do........	102
L., Coup......	106½	300 Erie......b. c. b3.	29½
3,000 do........	106⅞	400 do........	29⅝
1,000 Brook.6s,W.L.	101	700 do........	29¼
4,000 Long D.B. b.c.	102	700 C. & P. G.....b. c.	91¾
11,000 U. P. 1st M....	94	875 do........	92
1,000 do........	94⅛	2700 L. S. & M.So.b.c.	75
20,000 do......b.c.	94	100 do......b3.	75⅛
15,000 U. P. S. Fd....	84	600 do......s3.	75
4,000 do........	83⅞	600 do........	75⅛
15,000U.P.7s,L.G b.c.	93	74 do........	75
5,000 C. P. G.B...b.c.	98	2000 do........	75¼
1,000 do........	98⅛	1400 do........	75⅜
1,000 do........	98	4000 do........	75¼
1,000 N. J. C. 1st C.	103⅞	1100 do......s3.	75⅛
1,000 do......c.	103¾	500 do........	75¼
1,000 do......b3.	103⅞	400 Un. Pac......b.c.	40⅝
5,000N.Y.C.1st M.C.	113	900 do........	40½
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d..	82½	500 do........	40⅝
10,000 &M.C.S.F.b.c.	99	5200 do........	40¾
10,000 A.&T.H.In.b.c.	78	1600 do......s3.	40¾
1,000 T., P. & War. E.		300 do......b3.	40⅞
Div......b. c.	79	600 C. & N. W.b.c..b3.	45¾
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	102¾	200 do........	45⅝
1,000 T. & W. 2d M.	55	600 do......s3.	45½
35 D. & H.C.C.b.c.	110¾	100 C. & N. W.Pf.b.c.	60⅛
600 West. U. T...b. c.	75⅜	200 do........	60
500 do......s3.	75¼	100 do........	59⅞
800 do......b3.	75½	800 do........	60
300 do........	75½	300 C.& R.Island.b.c.	105⅛
100 do......b3.	75⅝	400 do........	105
1400 do........	75½	200 do......b3.	105⅛
700 do........	75⅜	100 do......b10.	105⅛
100 Adams Ex........	99½	900 C., M. & St. P.b.c.	37⅞
200 do........	99¼	100 do......s3.	37¾
8 do......b. c.	99⅞	200 T., W & W..b. c.	17¾
100 Wells-Far.Ex. b.c.	84	100 do........	17⅝
100 U. S. Ex......b. c.	58½	100 do........	17½
70 N. Y. C. & H. R...	102⅜	200 do........	17⅜
600 do..b. c. s3.	102⅛	71 Del., L. & W.....	108⅞
100 do........	102¼	100 do..b. c.b3.	109
108 Panama......b. c.	112	100 C. & Alt. b. c. b3.	106
900 P. M. S. S.Co.b. c.	37¾	100 C., B. & Q.....b. c.	108¾
100 do........	37⅞	200 Ohio & M....b. c.	29⅝
200 do........	37¾	100 do......b3.	29¾
100 do........	37⅝	400 do........	29⅝
100 do........	37½	1300 do........	29½
100 do........	37⅝	500 H. & St. Jo....b. c.	22½
800 do......s3.	37½	200 C., C. & I. C..b.c.	8¾
100 do........	37⅜	175 Morris & Es..b. c.	95⅝
600 do........	37¼	20 do........	95½
100 do........	37½	42 do......b3.	95⅝
100 do........	37⅝		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1000 Tel. & W. Eq...	36	100 North-west...b3.	45¾
100 Del. & Hud.......	110½	500 do......s3.	45⅝
100 Mariposa L. & M.	5⅝	1200 do........	45⅝
65 N. Y. C. & H......	102⅜	900 Un. Pac......s3.	40⅞
200 do........	102¼	1000 do........	40⅞
700 West. Un.....s3.	75⅜	600 do........	41
1300 do........	75½	1000 do........	40⅞
100 do......s5.	75⅜	2800 do......b3.	41
100 do......s3.	75½	2000 do........	41
800 do........	75½	400 Tol. & Wab......	17½
700 do......b3.	75⅝	200 do........	17⅜
50 do........	75⅝	200 do........	17½
1200 do........	75⅝	100 N. J. Cen.......	107⅞
100 Illinois Cen......	102	5 Rock Island......	105
200 Pac. Mail........	37¾	200 do........	105¼
800 do........	37⅞	300 do........	105⅛
200 do......s3.	37⅝	1500 do......b3.	105¼
600 do........	37¾	100 do........	105¼
300 do......s3.	37⅞	500 St. Paul......	37¾
200 do......b3.	37⅞	200 do........	37⅞
1800 do........	37⅞	200 Ohio & Miss...b3.	29⅝
800 Erie.........b3.	29⅝	100 do........	29⅝
100 do........	29¼	100 do........	29½
100 Lake Shore......	75¼	100 do........	29⅝
1500 do........	75⅜	600 do......b3.	29¾
1100 do......b3.	75⅜	300 do......b3.	29⅝
1000 do......b3.	75½	1200 do........	29½
1000 do........	75½	100 Han. & St. Jo....	22⅜
30 N. Y., N. H. & H.	138¾	100 do........	22½
66 Morris & Essex...	95⅝	100 C., C. & I. C.....	8¾
6 Pacific R. of Mo.	48		

TUESDAY, Feb. 2—P. M.

Taken as a whole, the day has been unusually important in financial circles. In addition to continued activity and animation on the Stock Exchange, there was a greater degree of spirit in the Gold Room, and the price of gold advanced sharply for several reasons. The loss of bullion to the extent of £420,000 by the Bank of England yesterday caused considerable discussion, and the announcement that the bank had to-day experienced a further loss of £618,000 was quickly taken advantage of by operators in the Gold Room. No intelligent explanation of this important movement of bullion is at hand, and this fact rendered a manipulation of the market comparatively easy. The export clearances of produce from this port were larger this week by $2,000,000 than last week, but this was partially offset—so far as its effect on gold was concerned—by the uncommonly large payments for Customs duties into the Treasury, which amounted to $1,150,000 to-day. The inference is that the Bank of England rate of discount will be advanced on or before Thursday unless the outflow of bullion is checked, and hence, in connection with to-day's withdrawal from the banks, the leading bankers marked up the rate for demand sterling from $4 89½ to $4 90, the business having been at $4 89½@$4 89¾. Bankers' 60-day sterling bills were offered at $4 86¼, and were weaker. The rate of discount in the open market at London for three months' bills is within 1-16 ⅌ cent. of the bank rate, which is 3 ⅌ cent. The London market was quiet and steady until the close, when prices were a fraction lower. Consols closed at 92⅜@92½ for money, and 92½@92⅝ for the account; 1865s, old, at 107⅞@108, 10-40s at 104⅞, new 5s at 102⅞@103, and Erie at 26¼. Gold opened at 113½, and shortly before the close sold at 114⅛, the final sales, however, being at 114. The advance was assisted by the covering of short contracts. At 114 and over the offerings of Gold were materially increased. On gold loans the rates ranged from 2½ ⅌ cent. for carrying to flat. The specie engagements for Europe to-morrow amount to $600,000 gold coin, and to-day $354,500 gold was shipped to Havana.

At the Stock Exchange the volume of business was somewhat smaller than usual yesterday, but was nevertheless active and attended with considerable animation. Some new features were added to the active list, and seemed to invest the dealings with additional interest. The advance was very decided in a number of instances, and prices showed little or no reaction from the highest point at the close. At one time in the afternoon, however, there were liberal realizations, and the market declined slightly under these sales. The widest change for the day was in Pacific Mail, which advanced from 36¼ to 38. There was a reaction later to 37⅜, followed by a recovery to 37⅞ at the close. Lake Shore advanced 1⅜ per cent., opening at 74⅛ and closing at 75½, the two extremes of the day. This stock and Union Pacific led the market in point of activity. The last named ranged from 40⅝ down to 40⅛, but afterward advanced to 41. Rock Island opened at 104¼ and advanced 1 ⅌ cent., closing at the highest point. North-west Preferred ranged from 58⅞ to 60⅛, and closed at 59⅞. Ohio and Mississippi rose from 28⅝ to 29¾, and left off at 29½. Western Union, Wabash, Erie, and North-west common advanced ⅝ to 1 ⅌ cent. St. Paul was comparatively steady, ranging from 37¾ to 38. New-York Central declined from 102⅜ to 102⅛, and closed at 102¼. Investment shares were firm and higher.

The supply of money offerings on call was largely in excess of the demand, and rates ruled at 2@3 ⅌ cent. throughout the day. Commercial paper was in demand at rates last quoetd.

Government bonds were steady early in the day, but later became strong, and prices improved in sympathy with gold. The demand is still active and round lots found ready purchasers. Railroad bonds were chiefly noted for the great activity and strength in the bonds of the Pacific roads. Centrals sold at 97½@98⅛, the St. Joaquin Branch at 86⅛, and the California and Oregon Branch at 84⅞. Union Pacific firsts, which have been admitted to the London Stock Exchange to be quoted regularly, advanced from 93⅞ to 94⅛, in transactions amounting to $147,000. Union Land Grants sold at 92⅞, and Sinking Funds advanced from 83½ to 84, some purchases having been made for foreign account. New-York Central firsts, coupon, sold at 113. The remainder of the list was without special interest. In State bonds, New-York coupon bounty loan sold at 106½@106⅞. Missouris were well represented, selling at 100 for 6s of 1876, 97¼ for long bonds, and 95¼@95½ for Asylum Bonds.

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day were $5,679,073, against $5,672,206 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $5,611,700 in 1873. The total since Jan. 1 this year amounts to $22,423,475, against $26,453,686 in 1874, and $23,023,181 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1875.

Gold receipts	$2,220,538 68
Gold payments	809,223 56
Gold balance	47,100,782 98
Currency receipts	2,058,234 47
Currency payments	517,827 92
Currency balance	47,762,660 62
Customs	1,150,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 2.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s, coup., 1881	114½*	115⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	115⅞	116⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	119⅜	119⅞
American Gold	113⅜	114
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86¼	$4 86¼
New-York Central and Hudson	102¼	102¼
Chicago and Rock Island	104¼	105¼
Pacific Mail	36	37⅞
St. Paul Common	37⅝	37⅞
St. Paul Preferred	57¾	58
Western Union	74⅞	75⅝
Union Pacific	40⅛	41
Lake Shore	74⅛	75½
Toledo and Wabash	16⅞	17½
North-western Common	45	45⅝
North-western Preferred	58½	59⅞
Delaware and Lackawanna	108⅞	109
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107⅞
Panama	111⅛	112
Erie	28⅞	29¼
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅝	29½
C., C. and Indiana Central	8½	8¾
Harlem	129	129

*Ex-dividend.

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102⅜	102⅛	1,900
Erie	29½	28⅞	9,900
Lake Shore	75½	74⅛	42,200
Wabash	17¾	16¾	6,400
North-western	45¾	45⅛	14,500
North-western Preferred	60⅛	58⅞	3,200
Rock Island	105¼	104¼	12,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38	37¾	6,100
Pittsburg	92⅜	91⅝	1,875
Del., Lack. & Western	109	108⅝	930
New-Jersey Central	108	107⅞	300
Illinois Central	102	101⅞	700
Union Pacific	41	40⅛	41,400
C., C. & Indiana Central	8¾	8¾	300
Hannibal & St. Joseph	22½	22	1,900
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	28⅝	18,300
Panama	112	112	100
Western Union	75⅝	75	31,200
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	25	24¾	200
Pacific Mail	38	36¼	19,500
Quicksilver	33	33	100
Atlantic & Pacific Preferred.	15⅝	15½	300
Adams Express	99⅞	99½	300
Wells-Fargo Express	84	84	100
United States Express	59	58½	400
Morris & Essex	95⅝	95⅝	125
Chicago & Alton	106	105½	200
Consolidated Coal	43	43⅜	200
Total sales			214,630

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119¾	120	5-20s, '65, n. c.	118⅞	119⅛
6s, '81, r.	119½	119¾	5-20s, '67, r.	119½	119¾
6s, '81, c.	120⅛	120¼	5-20s, '67, c.	119¾	120
5-20s, '62, r.	116	116¼	5-20s, '68, r.	119½	120
5-20s, '62, c.	116	116¼	5-20s, '68, c.	120	120¼
5-20s, '64, r.	117⅜	117¾	10-40s, r.	114	114¼
5-20s, '64, c.	117¾	118	10-40s, c.	117	117¼
5-20s, '65, r.	119⅜	119¾	5s, '81, r.	115	115¼
5-20s, '65, c.	119⅞	120	5s, '81, c.	115	115¼
5-20s, '65, n. r.	118¾	119			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $539,000 for interest, and $76,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$56,280,000
Gold balances	1,177,300
Currency balances	1,357,620

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$96,722,086
Currency balances	4,003,212
Gold exchanges	4,895,530
Gold balances	665,964

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, funded....	27	H. & St. J., due 1886.	95½
Ark.7s,L.R.& F.S.is.	10	H. & St. J., due 1887.	95½
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R..	12	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan.	106⅛
A.7s, L. R.P.B.&N.O.	12	N.Y.Coup. B'y Loan.	106⅜
Ark. 7s, M.,O.& R.R.	12	N.Y.6s, Canal L., '75.	110
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R.	12	N.Y.6s, Canal L., '77.	110
California 7s........	108	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78...	110
Connecticut 6s........	104	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91...	113
Georgia 6s........	82	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75...	110
Ga. 7s, new bonds...	91	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76...	110
Ga. 7s, indorsed.....	85	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	27
Ga. 7s, gold bonds...	73	N. C. 6s, A. & O.......	27
Indiana 5s........	100	N. C.,N. C.R.,J.& J.	56
Ill. coup. 6s, '77.....	100	N. C.,N.C.R.,A. & O.	56
Ill. coup. 6s, '79.....	100	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 1..	3⅛
Ill. war loan........	100	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 2..	3½
Kentucky 6s........	100	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 3..	3¼
Louisiana 6s........	29	Ohio 6s, '75........	100
La. new bonds........	25¼	Ohio 6s, '81........	103
La.6s,new float. debt.	27	Ohio 6s, '86........	105
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	27	Rhode Island 6s.....	103
La. 6s, levee bonds...	27	South Carolina 6s....	34
La. 8s, levee bonds...	25	S. C. 6s, J. & J.......	30⅞
La. 8s, lev.bonds, '75.	25	S. C. 6s, A. & O.......	30⅞
Mich. 6s, 1878-9........	102	S. C. Non-F. bds......	8
Mich. 6s, 1883........	102	Tenn. 6s, old........	68¼
Mich. 7s, 1890........	105	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C..	49
Mo. 6s, due in 1875...	100	Tenn. 6s, new bds....	68
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..	100	Tenn. 6s, new, ex C.	48½
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..	99	Tenn. 6s, n., new se.	48
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..	99	Texas 10s of '76......	97
Mo. 6s, due in 1879..	97½	Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	32
Mo. 6s, due in 1880..	97½	Va 6s, new bds., '67.	31
Fund. bonds, due '94.	95	Va. 6s, Consol. bds...	55¼
L. b'ds,due '81-'91,in.	97	Va. 6s, ex mat'd C....	53½
Asy.or Uni'y,due '92.	95¼	Va. 6s, Def'd bds.....	10
H. & St. J., due 1875.	100		

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America.......	148	Mercantile.......	110
American Exchange.	117½	Merchants'.......	119
Central National....	99	Merch. Exchange...	101
Corn Exchange......	121	Nassau.......	108
First National......	200	New-York.......	127
Fourth National.....	98	Ninth National.....	100
Fulton.......	135	North America......	97
Gallatin National...	128½	Pacific.......	160
German American..	87	People's.......	138
Grocers'.......	99	Phenix.......	09
Hanover.......	92½	Shoe & Leather.....	150
Irving.......	127	State of New York.	112
Manhattan.......	145	Tradesmen's.......	142
Market.......	113	Union.......	133
Mechanics'.......	138		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 2.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	102⅛
City 6s, New	104½	104¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129¾	129⅞
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅝	55¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56¼	56⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¼	62½
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43¾	44
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21¾	21⅞
Northern Central Railroad	33¾	34½
Lehigh Navigation	51¾	51⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	100	100¼

Mr. William B. McCreery, State Treasurer of Michigan, invites proposals for the sale of unmatured bonds of the State of Michigan, to be addressed to him at Lansing, Mich., before the 20th inst.

The coupons of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad Company due Feb. 1 are now being paid at the company's office, No. 26 Exchange place.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company of New-York, have declared a *Five ⅌ cent.* dividend, payable on and after the 10th inst.

Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Bankers, No. 31 Nassau street, are offering to investors and capitalists a limited amount of the Cincinnati Municipal 7 3-10 ⅌ cent. bonds.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati Municipal 7 3-10 p ct Bonds
A limited amount for sale by
KUHN, LOEB & CO., Bankers, No. 31 Nassau st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	8	Resin, bbls	4,204
Bees-wax, pks	2	Oil-cake, pks	535
Cotton, bales	2,456	Pork, pks	1,840
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	103	Beef, pks	312
Copper, bbls	16	Cut-meats, pks	3,511
Dried Fruit, pks	129	Grease, pks	68
Eggs, bbls	449	Lard, pks	2,384
Flour, bbls	14,053	Lard, kegs	230
Wheat, bushels	34,560	Butter, pks	3,143
Corn, bushels	109,600	Cheese, pks	576
Oats, bushels	23,300	Tallow, pks	36
Malt, bushels	650	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,424
Grass-seed, bags	529	Skins, bales	25
Beans, bbls	110	Starch, bxs	2,080
Corn-meal, bbls	975	Tea, half chests	7
Corn-meal, bags	520	Tobacco, hhds	16
Hops, bales	40	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	60
Hides, No	1,627	Whisky, bbls	1,054
Hides, bales	671	Wool, bales	50
Leather, sides	23,013	Sugar, bbls	186
Moss, bales	69	Sugar, hhds	202
Molasses, N.O., bbls.	491	Syrup, bbls	23
Lard-oil, bbls	165	Spelter, pcs	766
Spts. Turp., bbls	418		

ASHES—Have been very sparingly sought after, at $6@$6 25 for Pots, and $8 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lb.

COCOA—Trade has been quite dull, with values quoted about steady. Maracaibo, prime to choice, quoted at 26c.@28c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 11½c.@12c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7c., gold.

COFFEE—Trade in this line has been very quiet, with values ruling nominally as last quoted. Invoices have not been sought after to any considerable extent, buyers having been unwilling to pay the extreme asking rates. We quote invoices (nominally) thus: Rio, ordinary, 18½c.@18¾c.; fair, 19¼c.@19½c.; good, 19¾c.@20c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19¼c.@21¾c., gold; Java, invoices, 28c.@30c.; Maracaibo, 20c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20c.@22c.; Jamaica, 19c.@21½c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@22c.; Ceylon, 21c.@23c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Business for early delivery has been on a limited scale, at about former rates. Some export inquiry was noted, due, in part, to the firmer range of gold. Spinners were buying rather more freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,384 bales, (of which 210 bales were on last evening,) including 110 bales to exporters, 378 bales to spinners, and 4 bales to speculators. There has been less demand noted for forward delivery, the market opening weaker on the less encouraging reports from Liverpool, but subsequently strengthening slightly on the rise in gold, which tended to stiffen the views of holders, who claimed rather higher figures, thus impeding operations. The later dealings—though light—indicated steadiness. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,300 bales, (of which 1,400 bales on last evening and 6,900 bales to-day,) with 1,900 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with February options closing at 15 11-32c.; March at 15 17-32c.; April at 15⅞c.; May at 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c.; June at 16½c.; July at 16 13-16c.; August at 16 31-32c.@17c.; September at 16½c. ⅌ lb....The stock of Cotton in this port Jan. 31, 1875, was as follows: In warehouse, 90,302 bales; in Brooklyn, 36,090 bales; on wharves, 7,029 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 4,810 bales; on Staten Island, 20 090 bales; total, 158,321 bales....Receipts here to-day 2,456 bales, including 1,087 bales by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 16,737 bales, and thus far this week, 53,915 bales, against 56,642 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,571 725 bales, against 2,635,367 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 25,496 bales; to the Continent, 27,320 bales. Stock in New-York, 167,533 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 848,603 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling Fair	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Fair	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

FISH—The inquiry for most kinds has been moderately active at generally steady rates. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 75, chiefly at $6@$6 25 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 75@$9 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c., for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, $1 10 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been rather more active, but at drooping prices. Low grades have attracted most attention, especially shipping stock, on the basis of the quoted figures. City Mills and Minnesota Extras have been in most favor with export buyers. Superfine has been scarce, and strictly choice quoted firmer, but this has been an exceptional feature. The sales since our last have been 14,700 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4, chiefly at $3 75@$3 90; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 50, chiefly at $4 10@$4 35; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$5; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 60@$5, mostly at $4 75@$4 90; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 60@$5; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $4 90@$5 70, and Trade and Family Extras at former figures. Included in the sales have been 6,400 bbls. shipping stock, in good part City Mills and Minnesota Extras, at current quotations....Southern Flour has been slow of sale within our range; the inquiry having been almost wholly for small job lots of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls. in lots, at $4 65@$5 85 for very poor to very good Shipping and Trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour quite nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair request and firm, within the range of from $4 10@$5 30 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 30, for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate demand, within the range of from $4@$4 50 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $4 50 for Golden Ear; $4@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 430 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been very quiet at from $1 45@$1 80 ⅌ 100 lb....Oat-meal selling slowly within the range of $7 50@$8 25 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in light demand, within the range of $2 50@$3 ⅌ 100 lb. for poor to fancy, in bags.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel lower, on more liberal offerings of stock, leading to a moderately active movement, mainly for shipment, the firmer range of Gold favoring export purchases, the market closing rather more steadily for the better grades of stock. Winter Wheat has been less freely dealt in, with prices quoted somewhat weaker. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 117,000 bushels at $1 10½@$1 13 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 10½ for stock, in store; $1 07@$1 09½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 08@$1 11 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 05@$1 07 for No. 3 Spring; $1 16@$1 21 for ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 18½ for Milwaukee stock, afloat, (for milling purposes); $1 20@$1 24½ for Red Western; $1 25@$1 26½ for Amber do.; $1 26@$1 32 for fair to very choice White do....New Corn has been quite active, but, under the more urgent offerings of stock, quoted lower, closing, however, rather firmly at the modified figures. The demand has been largely on export account. Old Corn very dull and nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 115,000 bushels at 82c.@83½c. for new Mixed Western, mostly at 83c. for good average stock, afloat, closing with this price bid; 83½c.@84c. for new Yellow Western; 83c.@83½c. for new White do., and 83¼c. for new Yellow and White Southern....Rye very quiet and unsettled, car lots of State selling within the range of 93c.@96c. Canada neglected and nominal....Barley dull, and quoted lower, with sales reported of 5,500 bushels fair Canada West at $1 51, and a car-load of six-rowed State at $1 37 ⅌ bushel....Barley Malt in very slack demand, with Canada quoted nominally at $1 60@$1 65; State at $1 35@$1 45; Western, $1 25@$1 40. Sales reported of a few car lots at $1 60 for Canada West, and $1 40 for fourrowed State....Of Beans, 34 bbls. Marrows sold at $2 30 ⅌ bushel....Buckwheat in rather more demand, with State quoted at 72c. bid, and up to 75c. asked....Oats have been more freely dealt in, chiefly on trade account, at essentially unchanged prices, with sales reported of 61,000 bushels at 66c.@69c. for inferior to choice Mixed Western, mostly at 68½c. for prime Chicago, afloat, and 67c. for do. in store; 67c.@70c. for poor to choice White Western, and 65c.@69c. for Mixed and White State, car stock....Feed has been in fair jobbing demand within the range of from $25@$32 for poor to very choice, ⅌ ton....Hay has been in fair request, with Shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 60c.@70c. for fair to choice: retailing qualities at 70c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Rye Straw selling more freely at 50c.@70c.; Oat at 55c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lb.

NAVAL STORES—A fairly active inquiry has been noted for Resin, at about steady prices, with strained to good strained quoted at $2 10@$2 15. Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. good strained at $2 15; 4,500 bbls. do., to arrive, on private terms; 2,275 bbls. No. 1 at $3, ⅌ 280 lb....Tar quiet at $2 37½ for Wilmington. City Pitch, $2 25@$2 37½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine inactive, quoted at 38½c.@39c. for merchantable large and small lots. Sales 27 bbls. at 39c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been offered rather sparingly and quoted higher, checking business, though more demand has been noted, in good part for shipment....Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 3,000 bbls. at 6¾c., quoted at the close at 7c.@7¼c. for various February deliveries....Refined has been purchased to the extent of 4,000 bbls. at 12¾c., closing with 13c. asked. At Philadelphia, Refined quoted at 12½c....Refined, in cases, 17½c....City Naphtha, 9½c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower, on a less confident inquiry, with sales reported for early delivery of 350 bbls. New Western Mess, in lots, at $19 62½; 150 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $18; 250 bbls. City do., on private terms; and small lots of Extra Prime within the range of $14 50@$15 25. And for forward delivery, of New Western Mess, 750 bbls., March, at $19 50; and 250 bbls., April, at $19 50....Dressed Hogs less sought after and quoted cheaper, with City at 8⅝c.@9c.; and Western at 8c.@8¼c....Cut-meats have been slow of sale at about former figures; 25 tcs. Sugar-cured Hams, bagged, sold at 13½c.; 20,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, on private terms, quoted at 9½c.@10c., according to average weights; small lots of City Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7½c.; Smoked do. at 8¾c.; Pickled Hams at 10½c.; Smoked do. at 12c.@12½c.; with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, quoted at 7½c.; and Western Pickled Hams, tierces, at 10¾c.@11¼c....Bacon has been in less request and quoted a shade lower, with sales reported of 450 bxs. City Long Clear at 10c.@10¼c.; 200 bxs. Western Short Clear at 10¾c., with Western Long and Short Clear quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c....A livelier movement has been noted in Western Steam Lard for early delivery, in good part for export, at a shade stronger prices, with sales reported of 3,300 tcs., in lots, at 13 15-16c.@14c., the latter rate for choice, (including about 1,500 tcs. strictly Prime to Choice for export.) Of Western Kettle, 100 tcs. sold at 14½c. Of City Steam, 240 tcs. at 13⅞c.@14c. for Prime to Choice, closing dull, at 13⅞c. for Prime. And of Refined, 1,750 tcs. Continental stock, part, at 14¼c.; with West India quoted at 13⅞c. For forward delivery, Western Steam has been quite active at slightly improved prices, but the late dealings indicated less firmness. Sales embrace 500 tcs., last half of February, at 14c.; 1,750 tcs., February options, at 13 16c.@14c., closing with 13 15-16c. bid; 2,750 tcs., March, at 14 1-16c.@14 3-16c., closing at 14 1-16; and 2,000 tcs., April, at 14¼c.@14⅜c., closing at 14¼c. February contracts for 2,000 tcs. have been changed to March at a difference of ⅛c. and to April of 5-16c. ⅌ lb....For Chicago delivery, 2,750 tcs. sold at $13 70@$13 72½....Beef has been moderately active at steady rates, the main call having been for tierce stock. Sales, 60 bbls. within our range; and 300 tcs. Philadelphia, part at equal to $29 ⅌ tierce. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15 50 for Packet ⅌ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $33 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams active to-day at $20@$21 for Western....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration.

SALT—Has been steady, but in very moderate request, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quoted at 5½c.@5⅝c., gold, free, on a very slow movement. Stock here 9,000 bags, and at Boston 4,000 bags.

SEEDS—Clover has been in less demand with prime Western quoted at 11⅛c., and State at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Sales 150 bags Western at 11⅛c. Rough Flax has been very quiet since our last at $2 30@$2 40; Timothy at $2 85@$3 ⅌ bushel; Calcutta Linseed at $2 30@$2 32½, gold, ⅌ 56 lb. Stock of Calcutta Linseed here 3,500 bags, and of Bombay, 3,500 bags. At Boston, none.

SUGARS—With increasing offerings of new crop, Raw are quoted weak and drooping, prices to-day showing a further reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb. The demand is moderate at the ruling figures, almost wholly for new crop, on refining account. Sales have been made, to-day, of 466 hhds. and 80 bxs. new crop Cuba Muscovado, low fair to fair, at 7½c.@7⅝c.; 1,650 bxs. new crop Centrifugal at 8⅝c.@8⅞c. ⅌ lb. Other sales were rumored, but without reliable particulars. We now quote fair Refining at 7⅝c.; good do., 7⅞c.; prime do., 8c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅛c.@8¾c.; No. 2 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8c.@8⅛c.@8⅞c.; Manila bags, 7⅛c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar at 6½c.@7½c.; Melado, 4⅜c.@6⅛c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, but at easier prices, with Crushed quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Powdered at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Granulated at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; A's at 9⅝c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 8⅛c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Steady, but quiet. Sales equal to 46,000 lb. good to prime at 8¾c.@8⅞c., with best City held at 8 15-16c....Stearine sold to the extent of 100 tcs. strictly prime Western at 14¼c., with City, in hhds., quoted at 14½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been firm in price, and in fair demand. Sales, 1,100 half-chests Green, and 2,700 half-chests Japan, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been in generally slack request at somewhat easier quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 200 hhds. at 10½c.@20c. ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf has been in moderately active demand at former figures. Sales embrace 629 cases 1873 Ohio, at 10¾c.; 174 cases 1873 Pennsylvania, 120 cases 1873 Wisconsin, 24 cases 1870 and 1871 Connecticut, and 36 cases 1872 do., on private terms; 100 cases 1873 Connecticut, at 18c.; 42 cases 1873 New-York, at 10c.; and 100 cases sundry growths at 8c.@55c. ⅌ lb. Spanish Tobacco has been fairly active and generally held with confidence; 500 bales Havana sold at 87½c.@$1 25 ⅌ lb. The receipts of Spanish Tobacco at this port in January were 3,418 bales; deliveries, 6,907 bales; stock, Feb. 1, 5,932 bales, (of which were 4,805 bales Havana, 939 bales Yara, and 188 bales Cienfuegos,) against —— bales Feb. 1, 1874. Manufactured Tobacco has been in slack demand for home use and shipment, with Black Work, common and medium, 18c.@21c.; good and fine, 22c.@30c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 25c.@33c.; good and fine, 35c.@60c., ⅌ lb., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in moderately active demand on the basis of 95c. ⅌ gallon, with sales reported of equal to 350 bbls., in lots. Also, 150 bbls. Alcohol on private terms.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more demand for Grain room on berth, chiefly by steam, for Liverpool, at a shade higher figures. The offerings of Provisions and Cotton were also more liberal, at somewhat stronger rates. Otherwise, the berth Freight movement was limited. The chartering business was light. Grain and Petroleum tonnage was in some request, but the bids were not satisfactory to ship-owners, and negotiations were making very slow progress. Vessels for the Cotton trade were moderately sought after, mostly at the out-ports. The Lumber and West India trades were quite dull....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 9d. ⅌ bushel: and by steam, 950 bales Cotton at 9-32d.@5-16d., mainly as it runs, at 9-32d. ⅌ lb.; 56,000 bushels Grain, including 40,000 bushels at 10d.@10½d. ⅌ bushel, and 16,000 bushels (a two-boat load bin) at 10¾d. ⅌ 60 lb., which latter was the closing quotation; 4,900 bxs. Bacon, chiefly at 42s. 6d. ⅌ ton; 25 tons Hides on private terms; 120 tcs. Beef at 8s. ⅌ tierce; also a British steam-ship, 1,660 tons net, placed on the berth hence for general cargo, and a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at ½d. ⅌ lb....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.: also, a British ship, 700 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 pks. Provisions and 250 pks. Seed on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 150 tons Provisions at 45s.@50s. ⅌ ton....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, 218 tons, hence, with about 1,300 bbls. Naphtha, at 6s. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, a British steam-ship, 1,067 tons, net, (to arrive,) with Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms; a Norwegian bark, 799 tons, with about 5,600 quarters do., and a ship, 702 tons, with about 4,400 quarters do., from do., (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms; quoted there at 8s., and in this market at 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Havre, two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1c. ⅌ lb....For Bremen, by steam, 600 bales Cotton, at ¾c. ⅌ lb.; also, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans at 1 1-16c. ⅌ lb....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard at equal to 46s. ⅌ ton....For Genoa, two ships, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported on private terms, quoted at 1⅛c.@1¼c. ⅌ lb....For Jamaica, a British brig, 240 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Hampton Roads and orders, an American brig, 248 tons, with Sugar, reported from Pernambuco, at 55s., and an American schooner, 225 tons, with do., from Aracaju, at 55s....For New-York, a British brig, 264 tons, with Sugar, from Pernambuco, reported at 45s.; an American brig, 174 tons, with do., from Aracaju, at 55s., and four British schooners, 295, 288, 265, and 192 tons, with do., reported from Bahia, at 35s.@38s. 9d.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Cattle dull and declining; receipts, 35,000 head; common to extra Shipping, $4 25@$6 75; Butchers, $3@$4; Stockers, $2 75@$4; shipments, 1,600 head. Live Hogs steady; closed weaker; receipts, 33,000 head; light Shipping, $6 25@$6 75; some extra sold at $7 20@$7 50; Packers, $6 75@$7 10; shipments 4,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; sales at a range of $3 75@$5 75. Dressed Hogs sold at $7 40@$7 80 for mixed weights.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,649 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,638 head, or 214 cars, against 401 cars for the same time last week. The market opened active; good to common Cattle, ¼c.@⅜c. advance on last week's prices; all the best offerings were disposed of; but few prime Cattle in market; the attendance of Eastern buyers was fair; about 650 were disposed of; sales 200 Illinois Steers, ranging from 900 to 1,690 lb., at $4 90@$7; 100 Michigan Steers, ranging from 995 to 1,210 lb., at $4 12½@$5 25; 200 Indiana Steers, ranging from 980 to 1,320 lb., at $4 75@$6 12½; 200 Ohio Steers, ranging from 880 to 1,160 lb., at $4 25@$5 70. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 9,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,200 head, against 11,200 head for the same time last week; market flat; not sufficient sales for quotations; 40 cars in the yards remaining unsold; buyers and sellers ⅛c. apart. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,500 head, making the total supply for the week 7,500 head, against 7,800 head for the same time last week; market active at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. on Yorkers, and ⅛c.@¼c. on heavy Hogs; all offerings were disposed of; yards bare of stock; no light trash in market; Yorkers, $7@$7 15; heavy Hogs, $7 20@$7 35.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Feb. 2.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 396 head; nearly one-half of this light supply came from the West; the market was generally unchanged; sales of choice at $10 75; extra, $9 75@$10 50; first quality, $9@$9 50; second do., $7@$8 50; third do., $5@$6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,167 head, being the lightest supply of the season; market inactive, from the fact that there was plenty of Mutton in the market before these fresh arrivals; sales in lots at $2 50@$3 50 each; Extra, $3 75@$6; fancy Sheep, 7c. ⅌ lb.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 1 Spring, 89c.; No. 2 do., 86⅝c., spot or February; 87¾c.@88c., March; No. 3 do., 81½c.; Rejected, 75½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 64⅝c. bid, spot or February; 65c. bid, March; Rejected, 60½c.@61c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 52¼c. bid, spot; 52⅝c., March. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and declining at $1 22½@$1 23. Pork in fair demand and lower at $18 25, spot or February; $18 47½@$18 50, March. Lard firm, in fair demand at $13 42½@$13 45, spot; $13 62½@$13 65, March. Bulk Meats quiet, unchanged. Whisky in fair demand and lower at 93c. On the call of the Board in the afternoon Wheat closed at 86⅞c., February. Corn and Oats unchanged. Pork sold at $18 52½, March. Lard, $13 70, March. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Flour—Only a local demand; Superfine, $3 75@$4; Extras, $4@$4 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $4 87½@$5 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; High Grades, $6 25@$7 25. Wheat—High Grades in demand; others dull; Red, $1 18@$1 22; Amber, $1 22@$1 24; White, $1 28@$1 32. Rye, 90c.@92c. Corn in better request, firmer; Yellow, 77c.@78c.; Mixed Western, 77c.@79c. Oats slow; White, 64c.@65½c.; Mixed, 63c.@65c. Provisions active; Mess Pork, $19 50@$20. Lard steady at 12½c.@14c. Whisky quiet at 97c. Clover-seed in good demand; State and Western, 9½c.@11¼c.; Timothy, $2 75. Flax-seed, $2 10. Petroleum firm; Refined, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Crude, in bbls., 9½c.; do., in bulk, 6½c. Butter—A better feeling prevails; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 37c.@38c.; Western Extras, 30c.@31c.; Western Firsts, 26c.@28c.; Western Rolls, 27c.@29c. Cheese firm; New-York Fancy, 16¾c.@17c.; Prime Western, 14¼c.@15½c. Eggs—The receipts do not meet the demand; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 32c.@33c.; Western, 29c.@30.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—Flour—Low and Medium grades of Fall ranging from $4@$4 50; scarce and wanted. Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter declining at $1 06; No. 3 do. firmer at $1 03. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 63c.@64½c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 55¾c.@56½c. Barley weak; No 3 Spring, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 34@$1 35. Rye dull at $1. Pork opened firmer at $18 75, cash; $18 50, February; closed at $18 50, cash. Dry-salted Meats firm; only a limited jobbing demand. Bacon unchanged. Lard held at 13⅜c.; no sales; offered at Kansas City at 13¼c., without buyers. Live Hogs active; wanted; Yorkers, $5 50@$6 25; Packing, $6 50@$7; some fancy sold at $7 25@$7 50. Cattle—Better grades in good demand, with a light supply; sales of common to medium Indian Steers at $3@$3 50; South-west Stockers, $3 40; fair to good Texan Steers, $3 25@$4 25; good native Steers, $5 50. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,600.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—Receipts—Flour, 5,700 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 117,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 108,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. Flour quiet; sales 500 bbls.; $4 75@$5 25 for Spring; $5 25@$6 for Baker's; $6@$6 75 for White; $5 for Rye Flour. Wheat stagnant; No. 2 Chicago offered at $1; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 05; Winter ranges $1 12@$1 20; no buyers. Corn quiet and 2c. lower. 12 cars sold at 96c., on the track, for new high mixed. Oats neglected; asking, 58c. Rye held at 95c. for State; no buyers. Barley apparently neglected; sales kept entirely private, if any have taken place. Seeds firm at $6 40 for medium Clover, and $7 for large Clover. Pork dull at $19 50. Dressed Hogs quiet at $8 25@$9. Highwines dull; 97c. nominally.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—Four unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 92c.; No. 2, 87⅜c.; March, 88½c.; April, 89½c. Oats scarce and higher; No. 2, 52c. Corn dull and declining; new in store, 60½c. Rye dull and declining; No. 1 in store, 95c. Barley firmer and quiet; No. 2 Spring fresh, $1 26½; No. 3 do. in store, $1 09½. Provisions easier and inactive; Mess Pork, $18 20 for cash and February; $18 50 for March; Prime Mess, $16; extra Prime Pork steady at $13; Sweet Pickled Hams steady at 10½c.@11c.; Dry Salted Meats and Hams unchanged but firm; Shoulders in fair demand at 6¾c., loose; Middles, 9⅜c.@10¼c., boxed. Prime Lard held firmly at 13½c. for Steam; Kettle nominally 14c. Receipts—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Wheat, 52,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Wool—Fine quiet but firm; Medium active, higher, and scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c.@56c.; X, 55c.; Medium, 56c.@57½c.; Coarse, 50c.@52½c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western—Fine, 49c.@52c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 50c.@52c.; Combing, Washed, 60c.@67c.; do., Unwashed, 45c.; Canada Combing, 65c.@67c.; Fine, Unwashed, 35c.@36c.; Coarse and Medium, Washed, 40c.@42½c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, Washed, 28c.@35c.; do. Unwashed, 23c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, Pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super, Pulled, 44c.@47c.; Texas—Fine and Medium, 25c.@35c.; do. Coarse, 21c.@25c.; California not quoted.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and higher; Red, $1 08@$1 12. Corn steady at 66c.@67c. Oats steady at 58c.@62c. Rye dull and declining at $1 09. Barley dull; nominal. Butter firm for best grades; others dull. Clover-seed firm; receipts light; sales at 11c.@11¼c. Pork firm, in fair demand, at $19. Lard steady; Steam, 13½c., delivered; 13¾c., seller March; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats in good demand; held higher; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c., spot; 10¼c., buyer April; Clear Sides, $9 90@$10. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c.@11c. Green Meats—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9½c. Whisky quiet and steady at 94c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—Flour quiet, but firm and unchanged. Wheat—Western firm and higher; No. 1 Amber Western, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 22; No. 3 do., $1 17; No. 1 Red do, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 19; No. 3 do., $1 14@$1 15; Red Pennsylvania, $1 15@1 21; Southern unchanged. Corn steady; White Southern, 78c.@79c.; Yellow do., 78c.@79c.; Western Mixed, 78½c. spot; 80c. last half of February. Oats firm; Southern, 67c.@68c. Mixed Western, 66c.; White do., 65c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay dull; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $18@$21. Provisions quiet, but strong and unchanged. Butter steady, with a fair demand at unchanged prices. Coffee quiet but firm at 18¼c.@20½c. Whisky nominally 96½c.@97. Petroleum unchanged.

TOLEDO, Feb. 2.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, February, $1 15; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 10; Amber Michigan, cash and February, $1 07¾; March, $1 10; April, $1 12½; No. 2 Red, $1 07; Rejected Red, 89c.; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 10. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Clover-seed, $6 80. Dressed Hogs, $7 75@$8. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 61c.@63c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet at $19 25@$20. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10⅞c. and 11⅛c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@14c. Breadstuffs dull and drooping; Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 10⅛c.@10¼c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.@15¼c. Whisky, 94c. Bagging quiet; unchanged.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Flour—Limited demand at unchanged prices. Corn quiet; sales of Mixed and Yellow at 85½c.@88c. Oats firm and in moderate demand; Mixed and White, 67c.@70c. Rye quiet at 95c.@$1. Shorts, $28. Fine Feed and Middlings, $29@$32. Receipts—4,603 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Corn-meal, 120 bbls. Oat-meal, 1,600 bushels Wheat, 5,325 bushels Oats, 6,650 bushels Shorts.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2.—Wheat weak; No. 1 Red held at $1 11; No. 2 do., $1 04. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum steady; Standard White, in car-lots, 10c.; Legal Test, small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat and Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 9,000 bbls.; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Wheat without movement. Rye do. Oats do. Corn quiet and easy; sales 1 car New Western Mixed at 83c. Barley dull; nominally steady. Malt steady.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 4,280 bales; gross, 4,897 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,258 bales; to the Continent, 1,530 bales; to the Channel, 981 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 289,196 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 2.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14 13-16c.; Low Middling, 14 5-16; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 21,786 bales; exports coastwise, 1,039 bales; sales, 2,546 bales; stock, 99,083 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 1,786 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,422 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 58,587 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 2.—Cotton strong; demand active; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 1,553 bales; gross, 1,596 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,246 bales; sales, 4,065 bales; stock 76,697 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 2—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 105. Erie Railway shares, 26¼.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 15-16 ⅌ cent., which is 1-16 ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank on balance to-day is £618,000. Consols—For money, 92⅜; for the account, 92½@92⅝.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable February and March, at 7⅝d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 7 13-16d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 13,000 quarters, including 12,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,300 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 7 11-16d.; do., do., deliverable February and March, at 7 9-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Peas, 43s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 7¾d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 11-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower.

LONDON, Feb. 2—Sugar 24s.@24s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, and 24s. 6d. for do. afloat. Tallow 43s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil 25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 2.—Petroleum 27f. for fine Pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1875: Nos. 69, 96, 101, 102, 103, 106, 107, and 94.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
13—Waddell vs. Kenyon, &c.
28—Crowell vs. Guion.
29—Lilienthal vs. Hirst.
65—Waddell vs. Kenyon.
69—May vs. May.
78—Holmes vs. Lissberger.
79—Stout, Receiver, vs. Chapman.
103—Wright vs. Lemon, &c.
116—Matter of Adams.
128—Bowery Savings Bank vs. Richards, &c.
131—Blumenthal vs. Anderson, &c.

Nos.
135—Eisbach vs. Lande.
146—McHarg vs. Stratton.
161—Hatch vs. Taylor, &c.
169—Malone vs. Blythe.
195—Betts vs. Betts.
196—Schubert vs. Appman, &c.
197—Wilson vs. Vandervoort.
200—Rauchfuss vs. Rauchfuss.
204—Wright vs. Lemon, Executrix.
208—Hardin vs. Corbett.
224—Searle vs. Searle.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Demurrers.
Nos.
9—Mundorf vs. Mundorf, Adm., &c.
19— —— vs. ——
Issues of Law and Fact.
122—King vs. McNamara et al.
78—Foley vs. Green, &c.
123—R. E. Trust Co. vs. Seagrave et al.
127—Stahlin vs. McGuinness.
131—Parks vs. Stout et al.
132—Die Deutsche Evangelische Lutheran, &c. vs. The Mayor, &c.
137—Valentine vs. Fitzgerald et al.
138—Same vs. Same.
139—Armstrong vs. Purdy impleaded, &c.

Nos.
146—Dreyer vs. Heyman.
147—Kelly vs Brumager.
149—Sink, Admr., vs. Sink.
154—Halstead vs. Seaman.
155—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
157—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
158—Shaw vs. Heyman et al.
74—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
1—Kircheis, Receiver, vs. Schloss et al.
65—Williamson, Trustee, vs. Mason et al., impleaded, &c.
64—Ireland vs. Vredenburgh et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1018—Carter vs. N. Y. and T. Manufactur'g Co.
1896—Richter vs. Wise.
1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1122½—Jacoby vs. Ayres.
1592½—Phyfe vs. The Mayor, &c.
448—Poillon et al. vs. Luling.
348—Wood vs. Erie Railway Co.
572—Jerome vs. Clarke et al.
1632—Hushian vs. The Mayor, &c.
1588½—Connolly et al vs. The Mayor, &c.
1590½—Gunther vs. The Mayor, &c.
1830—Castree vs. The Mayor, &c.
2110—Bennett, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
2106—Fitzgerald vs. The Mayor, &c.
164—Weston vs. Freeman.
1024—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
2340—Dickel vs. The Mayor, &c.
866—Smith et al. vs. Williams, impl'd, &c.
890—Merchants' Bank of Canada vs. Union R. R. Trans. Co. and P. M. S. S. Co.
892—Townsend vs. Porter.
894—Townsend vs. Johnson et al.
896—Ripley vs. Montclair Railroad Co.
898—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Sixth Nat. Bank.
900—Teller et al. vs. Friedlander.
902—Levy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1589½—Peters et al. vs. the Mayor, &c.
1591½—Wynkoop vs. the Mayor, &c.
2111—Dollard vs. the Mayor, &c.
2113—Higgins vs. the Mayor, &c.
1593½—Forrester et al. vs. the Mayor, &c.
1325—Benedict vs. the Mayor, &c.
979—Hayes vs. Connaughton.
1445—The Mayor, &c. vs. Genet.
253—D. & H. C. Co. vs. Hecksher, Jr. et al.

Nos.
877—Averill vs. De Mott.
1119—Sloats vs. the Mayor, &c.
879—Smith vs. Rythenburg.
823—Levi et al. vs. M. S. B. Co.
861—Platt vs. Stuart et al.
929—Agate vs. Binns.
1355—Wood vs. the Mayor, &c.
1055—Waun vs. Ashley.
2117—Bigler et al. vs. the Mayor et al., (No. 1.)
2119—Same vs. Same.
1005—Cohen vs. W. F. I. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, Feb. 8, 1875.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spier, J.

Nos.
585—Stoker vs. Br. & N. A. R. M. S. S. Co.
97—Nelson et al. vs. Sun Mut. Ins. Co.
653—Furlong vs. Allen.
1719—O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. Quinn et al.
583—Ward et al. vs. Turl et al.
753—Weiss vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
761—Butterfield vs. Melliss.

Nos.
713—Solomons vs. Lackey et al.
707—Cunningham vs. White et al.
597—Burns vs. Moore.
431—Gleb vs. Schafer.
779—Porter vs. McGrath.
741—Charlick vs. Bryant et al.
801—Barbour et al. vs. Thompson.
489—McCarthy vs. McQuade.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
734—Bull's Head Bank vs. McFeeters et al.
694—Chamboret et al. vs. Cagney.
554—Petrie vs. Poillon.
540—Kemble vs. Dana.
716—Heerbrandt vs. Stiebeling.
582—Urbach vs. Dougharty.
778—Fellows vs. Dickinson et al.

Nos.
494—Gleb vs. Shafer.
804—Townsend vs. Martin.
806—Meldreem vs. Birdsall et al.
810—Lippman et al. vs. Hudson et al.
698—Medicus vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
832—Cox vs. Washburne.
836—Andrews vs. Fusta.
814—Atkinson vs. Johnson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore J.

Nos.
1244—Levy vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
2177—Bruns vs. The Mayor, &c.
2301—Sparks vs. The Mayor, &c.
2370—Johnson vs. The Mayor, &c.
1870—McGrane adm'x vs. The Mayor, &c.
2362—McGowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2241—Thatcher vs. The Mayor, &c.
2242—Grant vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
2315—Dooley vs. The Mayor, &c.
2316—Maloney vs. The Mayor, &c.
2317—Walsh vs. The Mayor, &c.
525—Quick vs. Tinker.
1527—Snodgrass vs. Wilcox.
803—Watt, by guardian, vs. Thorn.
1184—McCann vs. Smith et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
749—Nat. Park Bank vs. Ger. Am. Bank.
2178—Vanderpool vs. The Mayor.
2110—Mason vs. The Mayor.
1276—Carpenter vs. Sherlock.
1284½—James et al. vs. Burchell.
1285—Neptil vs. Lightstern.
1286—Allen vs. James et al.
1287—Howedell vs. Howedell.

Nos.
1288—Birdsall vs. Mehrbush.
1289—Solomon et al. vs. Kelsey.
1290—Wendel vs. Sarbler.
1291—Fitzsimmons vs. Schaefer.
1292—Kehr et al. vs. Nat. Citizens' Bank.
1293—Wagner et al. vs. Jones.
1294—Sincor vs. Hoe.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
657—Goepp et al. vs. Hetzel.
282—Haag vs. Roberts et al.
1716—Meriom vs. Claflin.
298—Hill et al. vs. Elliott.
971—Eybo vs. Joseph.
1100—Nat. Wood Mfg. Co. vs. Veille.
1115—Keech vs. Wormser.
1143—Murphy vs. O'Connell.

Nos.
1235—Richards, Jr., vs. Ellison.
1292—Jacobs vs. Jacobs et al.
1359—Wendel vs. Baur.
1439—Rotholz vs. Dobbin.
1441—Goelet vs. Sachse.
1445—Linow vs. Scherer et al.
1450—Sowzvane vs. Werner.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
1395—Whitmore vs. Bates.
1303—Bier vs. Bier.
1304—Same vs. Same.
1425—Mason vs. Gilbert.
905—Martin et al. vs. McLewee et al.
1399—Klauber vs. Reidinger.
1403—Legrain vs. Merrill et al.
1309—Dryer vs. Schroeder.

Nos.
938—Kaliski vs. Gessner.
2390—Pettit vs. Fitch.
2600—Meyer et al. vs. Roberts.
1433—Demarest vs. Schenck.
1436—Asten et al. vs. Nichols.
1438—Newman vs. Kahn.
1453—Cusack vs. Garvey.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
1316—Madigan vs. Olwell.
1349—Kerrigan vs. Hillier.
2265—Studwell et al. vs. Nicholson.
1023—Behrens et al. vs. McNulty.
414—Albriet vs. Lexow.
1312—Farwell vs. Corbeigh et al.
1388—Beckhow vs. Keith.
1767—Marks vs. Nast et al.
2302—Sweeny vs. Foran.
2357—Cleveland vs. Green.
2461—Bloomer vs. Cooler et al.

Nos.
2642—Dickinson vs. Crofutt.
2692—Brandt vs. Russell et al.
2733—Tobias vs. Lawrence et al.
2736—Nat. Currency Bank vs. Loomis et al.
2743—Dysart et al. vs. Behrendt et al.
2749—Ely et al. vs. Robinson.
2758—McCunn vs. Jenkins.
2768—Rilser vs. Falk et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Frederick Erbe, felonious assault and battery.
Daniel McDonald, felonious assault and battery.
Timothy Donohue, felonious assault and battery.
Bridget Dunn, felonious assault and battery.
Hugh Nelson, William Carey, and James Bennett, burglary.
James Robinson and Albert Regan, burglary.
William J. White and Thomas Redmond, burglary.
John Johnson, Henry Brader, and Henry Schenck, grand larceny.

Ferdinand Pfeifer, grand larceny.
Jacob Marks, Lewis Marks, and Horace Marks, grand larceny.
Joseph Howard, grand larceny.
Herman P. Uhlbock, grand larceny.
James Carleton, grand larceny.
Alexander Hansen, concealed weapons.
Eugene Taylor, petit larceny.
Maria McCormack, petit larceny.
Robert Smith, assault and battery.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

John Brandon and Mary White, felonious assault and battery.

James L. Simonson, burglary.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Mutual Bank vs. Buston; Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Fettriteh et al.; Jaffray vs. Minzesheimer; Bertschy vs. Eaves; orders granted.

Moran vs. Russell; Otto vs. Hughes; Schwarzwalder vs. O'Rorke et al.; Man vs. Fielding; Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Heller; Farley vs. Produce Bank; Kobbe vs. Schwab et al.; Westfall vs. Corbett; Sweet vs. Titus; Crane vs. White; Toledo National Bank vs. Carrington; Chapman vs. Newburg Woolen Company; Meriden Tool Company vs. Morgan; Bull vs. Marks; Masselsden vs. Demarest; Bloomingdale vs. Van Denberg; Park vs. Musgrave; memorandum.

Gillespie vs. Brooks et al.; memorandum for counsel.

Collinson vs. Carr; settled.

Sargent vs. Brownell; the motion to change place of trial to Broome County is denied, with $10 costs.

Hyatt vs. Marks; affidavit of regularity required.

Titus vs. Lichtenstein; affidavit of regularity and proof of service on all papers required.

In the matter of Lexington avenue; order of reference granted.

Morgan vs. Bishop; granted without costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Burke vs. Burke; memorandum for counsel.

Wood vs. Hale; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

John Russell Cutlery Company vs. Templer et al.; motion for a new trial granted, with $10 costs, to abide event. See memorandum.

Jittee vs. Hughes; Hinckley vs. Kreitz et al.; memorandums for counsel.

By Judge Curtis.

Pollock vs. Brennan; case and exceptions settled and ordered on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Ranriszer vs. Hamilton; case and amendments settled.

Thornton vs. St. Paul and Chicago Railway Co.; extra allowance to defendant as whom complaint was dismissed. Findings settled.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Court of Appeals decisions handed down Feb. 2, 1875:

Judgment affirmed, with costs—Silas Rawson et al. vs. Alexander Holland, Trustee; Manufacturers' National Bank vs. Cox, Administratrix, &c.; Gorham vs. The Trustees of the Village of Cooperstown; Tompkins vs. Lee; Board of Supervisors of Richmond County vs. Ellis; Bocklen vs. Hardenberghe.

Judgment affirmed, with costs, *pro forma*—The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo vs. Dearing.

Judgment of General Term affirmed with costs, with leave to defendant to answer upon payment of costs—Phelps vs. Racey.

Motion to dismiss granted, without costs of appeal or motion—Costello vs. Dale.

Motion denied, with $10 costs—Duncan vs. Berlin.

Order of General Term affirmed, with costs—In the matter of Aaron Arnold to vacate assessment.

Order of General Term reversed, and order of Special Term affirmed, with costs—In the matter of Samuel Phillips to vacate assessment.

Appeal dismissed with costs—Rienmuller vs. Skidmore; Courtney vs. Baker; Thurber vs. Chambers.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 162.—*Crosby et al. vs. Buchanan.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for West Virginia.—This was originally an action brought to obtain a construction of the will of William King, formerly of Abingdon, Va., who died in 1808, without children, leaving an estate estimated at $650,000; and a supplemental bill asked a partition of the estate. The will devised the entire estate to a nephew of the testator, William King, Jr., upon certain conditions which were never fulfilled; and it was decided in 1825, by this court in a suit brought to determine the character of the will, that, there being a failure in the performance of the conditions of the will, the estate passed to the heirs at law. Under that decision there was a distribution of the estate. This suit, commenced by one Vint, in 1838, and continued by his representatives, claims title to two of the shares thus assigned, by virtue of certain deeds set up in the evidence. The decision below sustained the claim, and it is here urged that Vint had no standing in court, and was not entitled to be heard, because if he had any valid claim he should have had it passed upon—as it was then of some years' standing—when the original suit was decided. Not then making his claim known he is concluded, and his claim should be dismissed.

J. W. Johnson and J. A. Meredith, for appellants; Wells & Chandler, for appellee.

No. 164.—*Fritz and Wife vs. Stover, Executor, &c.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Virginia.—This bill was filed for the purpose of setting up a deed of trust which had been paid seven years prior to the suit, (1862,) on the ground that payment had been made in Virginia bank notes and Confederate money, to an agent, without authority. The deed of trust was left with an attorney for collection, and at maturity the money indicated was received in payment. The complainant alleged that he did not learn, that such payment had been made until the war closed, but in his deposition it appeared that he heard of it in 1866. In 1867 the attorney died, and in 1869 the suit was brought. The answer was that the complainant did not disavow the attorney's act until after his death, nor did he do so at all before the commencement of this suit, although the facts were within his knowledge at least three years prior the eto. The bill was dismissed. It is here urged that, granting that the attorney was authorized to collect the money, his authority was given without the contingency of the war being had in view, and that therefore the occurrence of the war revoked it. It is contended, however, that the attorney never was, in fact, authorized to collect the deed.

H. A. & J. S. Wise for appellants; W. Willoughby for appellees.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—In the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1875:

MOTIONS.

Rockwell vs. Avery; motion to transfer from the Commission of Appeals to this court. W. C. Moak for motion.

Pierson vs. Lockwood; motion for an amended remittitur; the case being in the Commission, the court decides the motion must be made there.

No. 7.—Knapp vs. Harkness; motion to open default; A. J. Parker for motion. George Adel, of counsel for respondent consenting, default opened and case submitted.

Dawdery vs. McCollom; motion for reargument submitted.

Lamont Thompson vs. Tracey et al.; motion to strike cause from calendar; Henry L. Clinton for motion; Francis Kernan and Charles Tracey opposed.

Skinner vs. Valentine; motion for reargument; M. Fairchild for motion, (his points to be forwarded;) papers submitted in opposition.

The People ex rel. Mann vs. Mott; motion to restore to calendar; C. Frost for motion. Court took papers.

Henry McGrath vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; motion for reargument; A. J. Parker for motion, Samuel Hand opposed. Papers submitted.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

David Risley, respondent, vs. Phœnix Bank of the City of New-York, appellant; argued by Flamen B. Candler, of counsel for appellant, and by Edward H. Hobbs for respondent.

No. 291.—In the matter of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad to acquire lands, respondent, vs. Abner A. Armstrong, appellant.—Submitted by H. V. Howland, of counsel for appellant, and argued by Edward Harris, for respondent.

No. 298.—Charles W. Bartlett, appellant, vs. Alexander McNeil, respondent.—Argued by John H. Bergen, of counsel for appellant, and by Edward H. Hobbs, for respondent.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

No. 42.—Margaret Carroll, respondent, vs. Elizabeth Carroll et al., appellants.—Argued by Philip T. Crooke, of counsel for appellants, and by N. C. Moak, for respondent. Case still on.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Lawrence.

EXCLUDING A MEMBER FROM A SPANISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The People ex rel. Leiba vs. La Sociedad Benefica Espanol La National.—This was an application for a mandamus to compel the respondents, The National Spanish Benevolent Society, to admit the relator as a member, on the ground that he had been unlawfully expelled. Geo. W. Wingate, for the respondent, raised the preliminary objection that the relator's papers failed to show the particular facts which made this expulsion illegal, or to show that the necessary demand had been made, and urged that although a defense existed on the merits, it was not necessary to discuss it. Judge Lawrence stated that he should take the papers upon the objection raised, as he considered that in applying for the summary remedy of mandamus, the relator was bound to establish a clear case showing why his expulsion was illegal.

Benjamin F. Russell, for relator; Geo. W. Wingate, for respondent.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Daly, and Judges Larremore and Joseph F. Daly.

COUNTER-CLAIMS AGAINST A CITY CONTRACTOR.

Israel Randolph vs. The Mayor, &c.—Plaintiff sued the City to recover a balance claimed to be due him on a contract for constructing a sewer in One Hundred and Ninth street. On the part of the City counter-claims were set up, consisting of sewer-pipe furnished for the work, claims filed with the Commissioner of Public Works by persons claiming to have furnished materials to plaintiff for use on the work, for moneys retained as security for repairs, and moneys paid as inspectors' fees, the work not having been completed within the specified time. On the trial the Referee allowed the first counter-claim and disallowed the others for the reason that they had not been proved. From the judgment entered on the report of the Referee an appeal was taken, and this court now holds, Judge Joseph F. Daly writing the opinion, that no reply having been put in by the plaintiff to these counter-claims, the Referee might have allowed them had not counsel for the City offered proof in relation to them; that the evidence showed the work not to have been completed within the ninety days provided for in the contract; that, because of such non-compliance with the contract, the counter-claim for Inspectors' fees should have been allowed, and for this error the judgment is set aside and a new trial ordered. The court further holds that the Commissioner is bound to give notice to the contractor of the time when the latter shall commence the work, and that the appointment of an Inspector to attend at the place where the work is to be done is not such notice.

THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS' PAY.

Douglas Taylor vs. The Mayor, &c.—Plaintiff's pay was fixed by statute at the same rate as that paid the City Judge, at a time when the latter's pay was $10,000. Subsequently the pay of the City Judge was increased by the Board of Supervisors to $15,000, and Mr. Taylor claimed that his salary was thereby correspondingly increased. On a proceeding to enforce payment at the latter rate, it was held that the Commissioner's salary was fixed at the same rate as that of the City Judge at the time of the passage of the act, and has not been increased by subsequent action of the Board of Supervisors. On appeal to this court, that decision has now been affirmed.

LIABILITY OF THE CITY AS A TENANT.

Ephraim D. Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.—Plaintiff, as assignee of a lease to the City of premises formerly occupied by the Police Commissioners, sued to recover $5,250 claimed to have accrued as rent of the premises up to March 1, 1873. During the same month the defendant and Police Commissioners, by default, were dispossessed from the premises under proceedings taken before Judge Kane in a District Court for that purpose. On the trial in the court below to recover the back rent it was held that the decision in Judge Kane's court was conclusive, not only as to defendants' tenancy, but also as to the amount of rent due, and for the non-payment of which the defendants were dispossessed. On appeal this court, Judge Robinson delivering the opinion, the judgment of the court below in favor of plaintiff is sustained, and it is held the District Court had jurisdiction of such proceeding, and that such proceeding is not included among those whereof the act of 1860 gives the Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas Courts exclusive jurisdiction.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

COSTS OF OPENING LEXINGTON AVENUE—A JUDGMENT OF $27,000 AGAINST THE CITY.

Hitchman et al., vs. The Mayor, &c.—Plaintiffs, as Commissioners for the opening of Lexington avenue, sued to recover $25,357 48, which had been taxed as costs for the opening of that street. The Finance Department refused to pay the amount as taxed. On the trial yesterday, Judge Larremore directed a verdict in favor of plaintiff, with interest amounting to over $1,500, making in all $27,061 04. John H. Strahan for plaintiff; D. J. Dean for the City.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

COSTS OF STREET OPENINGS.

A DECISION OF IMPORTANCE TO PROPERTY-OWNERS—$300,000 ADJUDGED AGAINST THE CITY.

A decision of importance to property-owners who are assessed not only for benefit, but for the costs of street openings, has just been rendered by the Supreme Court, General Term, Judge Daniels writing the opinion. Thomas W. Pittman and another took proceedings to enforce against the City nearly $9,000 costs for their services as Commissioners for the opening of One Hundred and Tenth street. In the court below a decision was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs, on the ground that the costs had been taxed by a Judge of the court at chambers, before the confirmation of the Commissioners' report, and such taxation could not be attacked in another proceeding to enforce payment of the amount of the costs. From this decision the City took an appeal to the General Term, where the decision has now been affirmed. The importance of this decision may be judged from the fact that about $300,000 of similar costs have been practically adjudged against the City by this decision, about $200,000 of which is being prosecuted by Messrs. Allison & Shaw, the attorneys who prosecuted this suit, and who entered judgments for $12,000 against the City, before Judge Lawrence, a few days since, subject to the present decision of the General Term. The case was elaborately argued before the court by ex-Recorder Smith on behalf of the City, and Messrs. Allison & Shaw and ex-Judge Pierrepont on behalf of plaintiffs, and resulted in a way which must be anything but satisfactory to property-owners. The opinion of Judge Daniels is as follows:

The demand for which the judgment was recovered accrued for services performed and expenses incurred by the plaintiffs and Nicholas Muller as Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in opening and widening One Hundred and Tenth street, in the City of New-York. The demand made greatly exceeded what, by the act of 1862, could be properly allowed for such services and expenses. (Laws of 1862, sections 1, 5.) But the complaint avers, and the answer substantially and practically admits that before the Commissioners' report was presented for confirmation, "a bill of the costs, charges, and expenses of said proceeding was duly presented by the Counsel for the Corporation for taxation in the manner required by law, and the same were duly taxed and allowed by a Referee duly appointed by the Supreme Court at the sum of $8,916 71, and the bill so taxed was afterward reported with the Commissioners' proceedings to the court, and by it confirmed." The defense which the answer interposed to the recovery of such costs and expenses was that they were allowed at an amount exceeding that warranted by the provisions of the statute. But as the bill was adjusted in the mode provided by the statute, and at the instance of the Counsel for the Corporation, and afterward confirmed by the court, this objection comes too late. The remedy of the defendants for the correction of the bill was by a direct proceeding for a readjustment of the amount allowed. It was adjusted by a judicial proceeding instituted, carried on, and consummated in the manner provided by the statute. That necessarily rendered the adjustment conclusive against the defendant as long as the proceedings taken were not vacated or set aside, but remained in force. They could not be questioned or annulled in the collateral mode proposed by the answer. The court had complete jurisdiction over them, and of the parties affected by them, and that was sufficient to bind the defendant by the adjudication which was made. In this action, afterward brought to recover the amount awarded, no power exists to correct the errors by which that may have been improperly and unlawfully enhanced. That was held to be the law in the case of Supervisors of Onondaga versus Briggs. (2 Hill, 135; 2 Denio, 26.) The answer further alleged a counter-claim existing in the defendant's favor against George H. Purser, who it was stated was entitled to receive or had been paid, the sum of $1,538 12 of the amount adjusted and allowed in favor of the Commissioners. These facts are insufficient to create a counter-claim within the provisions made by the Code. They require that the claim shall be one existing in favor of a defendant against a plaintiff, between whom a several judgment may be had, arising out of the contract or transaction set forth in the complaint as the foundation of the plaintiff's demand, or connected with the subject of the action, or a cause of action arising on contract. (Code section 150.) The claim made by the answer was not one existing against the plaintiffs, or either of them, and for that reason not within either provision made by the section of the code prescribing the nature of the demands which may be set forth by way of counter-claim. For substantially the same reason it was not proper, by way of set-off under the statutory provisions made upon that subject. The only one under which it might possibly have been brought is that relating to actions by trustees or persons having no real interest in the contract, or debt constituting the subject of the action. (3d R. S. 5th Ed. 635, sub. 10 of section 12.) And the facts alleged were not sufficient to bring the claim within that provision, because it was not stated that the plaintiffs were endeavoring to collect it for Purser. If that were the fact, it should have been so stated with reasonable certainty. That was not done for all that was set forth in the answer in that respect was that the amount mentioned was for money paid or claimed to be due to Purser for services as clerk. If the latter had been the fact, it should have been averred, for, if the plaintiffs have paid Purser, as they may have done, according to this answer, then the amount due from him to the defendant would not be a proper set-off. The answer also shows that the amount received by Purser was taxed and allowed at the sum paid him by the defendant by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and was included in the report of the proceedings, in which it was claimed to have arisen, and confirmed by that court. According to this statement, the defendant had no valid or legal demand which could be insisted upon as a counter-claim or set-off, for it could not question or assail the proceedings by which that claim was allowed and paid in the collateral mode pursued by the answer. That could only be done by a direct application for a rehearing as to Purser's claim, as long as its allowance was not claimed to have been procured by fraud. So long as the proceedings mentioned remain in force the defendant can maintain no claim for the recovery of the money paid pursuant to them. The judgment should be affirmed with costs.

"STRAW" BONDSMEN.

JOHN H. M'KINLEY'S BAIL BONDS—ARREST AND COMMITMENT OF HIS SURETIES.

John H. McKinley, the late proprietor of McKinley's Hotel, at the corner of Fulton and South streets, and of a fashionable bar-room at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth street, was recently committed by Commissioners Betts and Osborn on charges of having, after being adjudicated a bankrupt, concealed about $20,000 worth of property, consisting of diamonds, wines, &c., so as to prevent his creditors from getting it. One creditor complained before Commissioner Betts and another before Commissioner Osborn. McKinley waived examinations, and was held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury, Commissioner Betts requiring $5,000 bail and Commissioner Osborn $2,000. A man claiming to be Patrick Farrel, who owns a marble yard at No. 270 Division avenue, Brooklyn, and his residence at No. 272, adjoining, offered himself before Commissioner Shields as surety under the Betts commitment, and swore that he owned the property in question. He was accepted, but it was afterward ascertained by Deputy Marshals Crowley and Newcomb that this surety's name is Patrick Rooney, and the real Patrick Farrel was produced before Commissioner Shields. The Deputy Marshals subsequently arrested Rooney, in Centre street, near City Hall Park, on a warrant issued by Commissioner Shields charging him with perjury. He was held for an examination by the Commissioner in default of $5,000 bail. He affected an air of indifference, and said that he was not aware that he had committed any crime. A man calling himself Thomas A. Groome was accepted as surety on the other bond, he having sworn that he owned buildings and a lot, at No. 14 Christopher street, worth $18,000. He was also committed on a charge of perjury, it having been ascertained that his name is not Groome, although he would not give his real name. The property he claimed to own is recorded in the name of Thomas B. Groome. The accused admitted to Deputy Marshal Crowley that he had been induced to commit the crime, but would state nothing about how or by whom he had been induced. He says he lives at No. 430 Ninth avenue and works for John Gabel, of No. 165 Allen street. Rooney yesterday afternoon waived an examination, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, and the man calling himself Groome is to have an examination at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

EXAMINATIONS AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The examination of the students of Columbia College was yesterday continued, the Seniors being examined in intellectual philosophy and geology, the Juniors in analytical geometry, the Sophomores in Latin, and the Freshmen in Greek. The Latin, Greek, and geology examinations were oral. The papers on intellectual philosophy and analytical geometry are appended in complete form. The following were the questions in the latter study: 1. Find the polar equations of the parabola when the poles are taken at focus. 2. Find and discuss the equation of an ellipse referred to its centre and axes. 3. Show that a tangent at any point of an ellipse makes equal angles with focal lines to the point of contact, and give all the constructions dependent upon that property. 4. Define the hyperbola and all the terms used in discussing the curve. 5. Define an eccentric angle, and find the co-ordinate of a point in terms of this angle. The following was the paper on Intellectual Philosophy: 1. What is consciousness? 2. What are Hamilton's five special limitations of perfect consciousness, and which of them are unnecessary, and why? 3. State and explain the rules for taking the evidence of consciousness. 4. What is the intellect? what are its divisions, and what are the functions of each? 5. What is external or organic perception? Give a full description of its three parts. 6. How does an affirmation in the sense differ from a judgment in the understanding? 7. Describe the three main functions of the understanding, and name the faculties that are auxiliary to these. 8. What is a concept, and how is it obtained? 9. What is a phantasm? a percept? a representative? What is a representative sometimes called? 10. What would be the experience of a being endowed with sense only, and what change would it undergo by the addition of understanding?

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

FACTS ABOUT CONDENSED MILK — DEATH-RATE IN THE CITY—CANTAGIOUS DISEASES DECREASING—INSTRUCTIONS TO MILK INSPECTORS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the following report was received by Assistant Sanitary Inspector Elwyn B. Waller, in relation to an analysis made by him of condensed milk in use in this City:

I have the honor to report the following as the result of my examination of the condensed milk sold in this City:

Four different companies are now supplying condensed milk to customers in New-York, viz.: American Condensed Milk Company, depot No. 205 East Twenty-seventh street; Eagle Condensed Milk Company, Gail Borden, No. 58 West Eighteenth street; New-York Condensed Milk Company, "Borden's condensed milk," Nos. 227 and 229 East Thirty-fourth street; National Condensing Company, S. W. Canfield, President, depots No. 83 Fourth avenue and No. 411 Seventh avenue. Except in the case of the first-named company, the condensed milk is retailed to customers at twenty-eight cents per quart. The American Condensed Milk Company claim that they supply a superior article, and they charge forty cents per quart. The samples purchased at the above-mentioned places yielded on analysis the following results:

	American.	Eagle.	New-York.	Nat'n'l.	Nat'n'l.
Water…	53.033	56.836	55.852	59.235	58.169
Butter…	16.293	14.356	14.282	13.966	12.330
Casein…	17.258	15.066	13.962	14.022	11.751
Sugar…	10.644	11.638	13.901	10.443	15.589
Salts…	2.772	2.104	2.003	2.334	2.162
Total…	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
Duplicate determinat'n of water…	52.992	56.546	56.033	59.026	58.102

In a report to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in 1871, regarding the condensation of milk, Dr. Chandler gave as the percentage composition of the product resulting from the condensation of milk, in the proportion of 430 quarts to 100, the following: Water, 53.54; butter, 13.12; casein, 14.44; sugar, 16.30; salts, 2.60.

This, as may be seen, corresponds very well with the above analysis of the American Company's milk as regards the water, though the milk from which the above sample was condensed appears to have been somewhat richer in butter.

From a calculation based on the experiments made by Dr. Chandler at that time, it appears extremely probable that the American Company maintains its old method of reducing 430 quarts of ordinary milk to 100 quarts, while the Eagle and New-York Companies condense about 400 quarts to 100, and the National probably condenses about 375 to 100.

The fluidity of the condensed milk is by no means an indication of the degree of condensation, but rather indicates the temperature at which the condensation has been effected, since, with the temperature above a certain point, the albuminous principles in the milk would be more or less coagulated, which would cause the milk to thicken. The analysis indicated that such was probably the case, for some of the least fluid samples showed the largest proportion of water. A higher temperature in condensation was also suspected from detecting what has been called the "boiled taste" in the flavor of those samples.

No adulterations of any kind were detected in any of the samples examined.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following report in relation to the mortality of the past week:

In the week that ended on Jan. 16 there were 696 deaths, in the week ending on the 23d there were 624 deaths, and last week there were 576 deaths reported. The decrease of 120 from the week ending on the 16th occurred in such classes and localities and from such causes as may justly encourage both the sanitary and charitable care which are bestowed upon the poor classes. There was a decrease of mortality from all diseases of the respiratory organs, from diseases of the brain and nervous system, diseases of the heart, and from diphtheria, scarlatina, and all other contagious diseases, except small-pox and whooping-cough. The death-rate was equal to 31.20 in the 1,000 yearly for the week ending on the 23d inst., and last week, on reported mortality, was equal to 28.80 in the 1,000. This still exceeds the average death-rate for the year 1874, and is associated with excessive fluctuations of temperature and an excessive prevalence of congestive and inflammatory diseases. The death-rate in 21 chief cities of Great Britain in the week ending Jan. 9 was equal to 39 per 1,000 yearly. It was equal to 35 per 1,000 in London, 42 in Dublin, 45 in Edinburgh, and 66 in Glasgow.

The deaths from diphtheria decreased from 48 to 46, and pneumonia from 96 to 88, during the past week, while the deaths from small-pox increased from 30 to 38 during the same period. The increase in the small-pox deaths was found to have sprung from two groups of cases on the east side of the City in proximity to the Small-pox Hospital.

Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following report of contagious diseases for the past two weeks:

Week ending Jan. 23—Typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 14; scarlet fever, 55; measles, 13; diphtheria, 133; small-pox, 84; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 6.

Week ending Jan. 30—Typhoid fever, 7; scarlet fever, 42; measles, 6; diphtheria, 113; small-pox, 98; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 6.

It will be seen from the above that there were 20 cases of diphtheria less during the past week than during the preceding week, while small-pox was increased by 14 cases during the past week. During the same period the disinfecting corps visited 101 premises where contagious diseases were found, and disinfected and fumigated 93 houses, together with clothing, bedding, &c.; 53 cases of small-pox were removed to the hospital, and 7 dead bodies to the Morgue, by the ambulance corps.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the officers detailed for the inspection of milk offered for sale in this City be and are hereby instructed to forward complaints, based upon section 45 of the Sanitary Code, against all dealers hereafter violating the provisions thereof.

Resolved, That the attorney be and is hereby instructed to commence actions for penalties against offenders reported under the foregoing resolution.

Dr. Henry Draper was granted a permit to slaughter animals in the western portion of Manhattan Market, foot of Thirty-fourth street, North River.

THE BALL SMUGGLING CASE.

THE EXAMINATION CONTINUED — FACTS ABOUT THE SALES TO H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.—THE VALUE OF THE SMUGGLED SILKS—THE SUSPECTED PRINCIPAL.

The case in which Gustavus W. Ball is charged with smuggling was continued yesterday morning before Commissioner Osborn. Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy appeared for the Government, and Mr. Clarke for the defendant. The testimony of Mr. Klinck, Deputy Surveyor of the Port, was resumed and concluded without any new revelations of importance.

Mr. Purdy put in evidence the receipts given by Jackson's truckmen to the delivery clerk at the steamers' wharves in Hoboken, when the silks were delivered to the truckmen by the delivery clerk in October and November. Mr. Ebenstar, the delivery clerk, testified that he delivered the cases in question to the truckman.

Mr. William H. Talcott, superintendent of the silk department in the store of H. B. Claflin & Co., testified: I have had twenty years' experience in the silk business; I know Mr. Ball by sight; I bought silks for Claflin & Co. on the 21st of October; I bought the goods from Mr. Lafayette Graff; he came to see me, and offered to sell them to me.

Mr. Purdy—How do the prices you paid for these silks compare with the prices paid for imported silks of the same kind on which the duty has been paid? A.—These silks were bought for less than we can import them with duty added: at least fifteen per cent. less. The amount paid for the five cases bought in October was about $42,000. These silks are what are known as "satin finish cashmere dress silks." Mr. Ball brought me the samples of the silks and the bills to me for payment, acting as the agent for Mr. Lafayette Graff.

Mr. Purdy—Did you know that the silks had been smuggled? A.—No, Sir; I did not, and had no idea of such a thing; I thought that the silks were very good and cheap, and that Mr. Graff was acting in a legitimate way as the agent of some person whom I did not know; the silks are of Jaubert's manufacture; Jaubert is one of the heaviest, if not the heaviest manufacturer of silks in Lyons.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke—Silk goods were offered very cheap about that time; I have seen such silks sold at auction at from twenty to thirty per cent. less than they could be imported for; I have never seen silks exactly of the description I bought from Graff sold at auction; my suspicions were not excited by the fact that the silks were offered to me at fifteen per cent. below what they could be imported for.

Re-direct—Hosiery cases are very similar in appearance to those containing these silks; on the 20th of last November I bought two other lots from Graff—one for $17,000 and the other for $37,000; these prices were about fifteen per cent. less than the silks could be imported for; these lots were of different manufacture from those I bought for the firm in October; the same class of goods can be bought at other places in New-York as well as from Graff; I never bought this same class of goods from any other person in New-York.

W. L. Heath, clerk in the employ of H. B. Claflin & Co., testified: I received the goods that came on Oct. 21; Mr. Ball came with the goods; he came with all the lots of goods that were received by me in October and November from Graff; I gave him receipts for each lot of goods.

Meyer L. Graff, the senior member of the firm of M. L. Graff & Co., and brother of Lafayette Graff, testified: I am a wholesale liquor dealer; Lafayette Graff is my brother; I saw him at his residence, No. 207 East Sixteenth street, on last Sunday; his wife tells me that he is now out of town; I cannot say where my brother is, but I expect a letter from him soon.

The further hearing was adjourned to 3 o'clock this afternoon. It is supposed that Lafayette Graff is the principal, and that, through Ball, he had the silks passed as hosiery by collusion with some Custom-house officer.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Feb. 2, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, Hugh N. Camp sold a three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 20 by 100.11, situate on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 310 feet west of Second avenue, for $11,800, to F. Feltz. A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John L. Shirley, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick house, with lot 22 by 101.6, No. 167 Charles street, north side, 92 feet east of West street, for $9,200, to Messrs. Slater & Reid provision merchants. The legal sales by R. V. Harnett, namely, of a house and lot on First avenue, north of Forty-second street, and a house and lot on Prospect place, south of Forty-third street, were both adjourned to the 16th inst., and a sale by Peter F. Meyer (noticed for Thursday) of a house and lot on West Twenty-seventh street, west of Sixth avenue, was adjourned to the same date. No other business was transacted. The Loan Commissioners' sale at the City Hall, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of lots on Eighth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, and lots on West Fifty-third street, west of Tenth avenue, did not take place, the matters in dispute having been arranged.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 63 Sheriff street, west side, 125 feet south of Rivington street, embracing one lot 25 by 100, with a three-story and basement brick house upon the front thereof, and a frame house in rear. Also, similar sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 58, on Prospect place, east side, 33.5 feet north of Forty-second street. Also, similar sale, James A. Olwell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.1 by 102.2, on East Eighty-fifth street, south side, 198.9 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, on West Forty-third street, south side, 216.8 feet west of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19.9 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, south side, 236 feet east of Second avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, ——— ———, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 15.6 by 100, No. 144 East Eighty-sixth street, south side, between Third and Fourth avenues.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by about 100, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 116th st., n. s., 310 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 20x100.11	$11,800

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 three-story brick house and lot, No. 167 Charles st., n. s., 92 ft. e. of West st., lot 22x101.6	$9,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK

Monday, Feb. 1.

Bowery, e. s., 100.4 ft. n. of Hester st., 25x100; Thomas L. Parker to John and Joseph W. and Mitchell E. Wentworth	$32,500
Grand st., n. w. corner of Forsyth st., 25x87.6; W. M. Kingsland and C. K. Sutton, Trustees of D. C. Kingsland, to W. Runk, ½ part	20,000
Same property, Ambrose C. Kingsland to William Runk, ½ part	20,000
Houston st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Thompson st., 25x95; J. C. Muller to Marx and Moses Ottinger	30,000
Orchard st., e. s., 187.6 ft. n. of Grand st., 25x87.6; G. Endlich to David Weisburger	32,250
Spring st., No. 20, runs w. 22.7 ft., thence s. 80 ft. thence w. 1.3 ft., thence s. 50 ft., thence e. 22.11 ft., thence n. 125.4 ft. to beginning; Mary Ann Meadto E. S. Theal	18,750
University place, s. e. corner 13th st., 52x104.2; A. S. Webb and W. H. Kane and R. L. Belknap, executors of H. R. Remsen, to William Remsen, ½ part	30,000
3d st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x96.2; S. P. Patterson to J. Fischermann	12,000
9th st., s. s., 258 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x93.11; Heinrich Eisberg to Louise Melching	13,500
9th st., s. s., 152.7 ft. e. of 6th av., 16.8x93.11; C. Huber to J. Rigney	15,000
28th st., s. s., 271.4 ft. w. of 7th av., 24.6x98.9; 5th av., e. s., 76.11 ft. n. of 38th st., 21.10x100; 35th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 12.6x98.9; 35th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x98.9; 122d st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th av., 150x100.11; 8th av., e. s., 61.3 ft. n. of 31st st., 18.9x100; 26th st., n. s., 264 ft. e. of 8th av., 24.10x98.9; Thomas G. Voorhis to William W. L. Voorhis, 1-16 part	9,600
38th st., s. s., 141.8 ft. e. of 6th av. 20.10x98.9; Margaret L. Wainwright to James Barclay	30,000
64th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th av., runs w. 100 ft., thence s. 100.5 ft., thence w. 65 ft., thence s. 18.5 ft., thence e. 115 ft., thence n. 18.5 ft., thence e. 50 ft., thence n. 100.5 ft. to beginning; J. G. Cay and Bridget D. Fitzpatrick, widow and executrix, to Theodore B. Lane and James E. Davis	80,000
54th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x62.6; 54th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x62.6; Fannie J., wife of H. Webster, to J. Milles, ⅓ part	1,718
Same property; J. W. and Mary G. Gailey, by F. G. Anderson, guardian to Joseph Milles	3,436
Same property; Jane Gailey to Joseph Milles	1,346
57th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x100.5; E. H. Balch, to W. Lalor	26,000
58th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5; E. H. Balch to M. W. Purham	10,000
62d st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x50.3; W. Bedell to J. E. Ward	17,000
75th st., s. s., 234.3 ft. e. of 1st av., 18.9x102; James Noonan to J. M. Mayer	7,000
85th st., n. s., 156.2 ft. w. of 3d av., 48.10x100; Executors of Margaret A. Vanderhoff to Alexander Fairweather	12,500
129th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th av., 24x99.11; James Noonan to John M. Mayer	6,000
133d st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x99.11; 134th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th av., 50x99.11; Jane, wife of Andrew Stevens, to Ellen, wife of Thomas Houston	16,000
1st av., s. w. corner 109th st., 25.11x85.7x10x—x100; Andrew Stevens to Frederick Steinle	5,000

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IN NEW-YORK CITY AND VICINITY.
READ THE FOLLOWING:

Millions of dollars now lie idle awaiting investment. Capitalists have become disgusted with the chicanery connected with stock speculations and desire something more tangible.

As "hard times" have passed, business in all branches of trade is reviving, confidence is being restored, money is easy and waiting investment. Now is the time, after this long-continued depression in trade, to bring property in the country to the notice of the City capitalist.

Our "Real Estate Bureau" has been established for the purpose of giving INFORMATION. It is an "office" in contradistinction to an "agency"—where parties desiring investments can receive reliable information. We have the best fitted rooms (in connection with the Newspaper Reading Rooms) for the purpose in the City of New-York.

Here *The Times* and other journals throughout the United States may be found on file.

We charge NO COMMISSION, but act for the owner of the property or for his broker on the following terms, to wit:

Placing description of property on our books, and giving all necessary personal information, $5. Houses to let, $1. Property may remain on books till sold, without extra charge.

As publicity is all-important to insure success in every commercial transaction, we advise all persons who may enter property upon our books to advertise the same in one or more of the New-York daily papers. This we will do if desired. Our terms are as follows:

Twenty-seven words or under, (including our name and address.)

HERALD, each insertion	$1 50
TIMES, each insertion	1 30
TRIBUNE, each insertion	1 20

We desire no property entered upon our books except such as can bear investigation. If found otherwise, we will erase it from our register. We shall soon issue a journal (in connection with our *Newspaper Register*) to be called *The Real Estate Register*. This publication will be sent to every first-class business firm in New-York City.

Property entered upon our books will, until further notice, be described in our *Real Estate Register* free of charge. Address BUTTON & CO.,
"Real Estate Bureau,"
No. 22 Union square, New-York City.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM-SIZE RESIDENCE on 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., in splendid order; one on 48th st., beautifully furnished; one on 49th st., handsomely finished in hard woods, and one on 50th st., furnised or unfurnished; Columbia College leaseholds; prices low.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the valuable house and furniture No. 141 West 14th st.; lot 25x210, extending through to 15th st.; house, 25x60; well built, brown stone, four stories; the whole will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS LARGE AND SMALL HOUSES on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., for sale and to rent at reduced rates. Some bargains.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—BASEMENT AND THREE-STORY brown-stone house, new, No. 127 East 78th st., three minutes' walk from the entrance of Central Park, 79th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River; also, lofts No. 78 Maiden lane, to let. Apply to
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE.—FIFTY ACRES at Oyster Bay, price $6,000—part mortgages; 250 acres Orange County, seventy acres New-London. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 135 Broadway.

MORRISTOWN, N. J. — MOST DESIRABLE property to sell or rent. Apply to
RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1875, a lease for one year from Feb. 1, 1875, of the Pier foot of 25th st., East River.

For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.
JACOB A. VESTERVELT,
S. H. WALES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR one or more years, a spacious mansion situated in Flushing, Long Island, with all modern improvements and thirteen acres of ground, six laid out in lawn; hot-houses, grapery, stabling, and every requisite of a first-class suburban residence. Address H., Box No. 872 Post Office, New-York.

TO RENT, FEB. 1.—NEAR RESERVOIR PARK; location unsurpassed; whole or part of nicely-finished and furnished brown-stone house; reduced rent to reliable parties. Address FULTON, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
E. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row. Manager.

IRVING PLACE, NEAR 16TH ST.—A NEAT three-story dwelling, with dining-room extension, to let from May next, to a small private family, at rental of $2,000. For permits, apply in writing to W. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED — FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 161 East 46th st., $2,000; 16.8x60; lot, 100. Apply to JOHN McKESSON, No. 91 Fulton st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO LET, OPPOSITE NEW POST Office, corner Broadway and Park place, the most desirable location in City, at very low rents. Apply on premises over Broadway Bank, room No. 14.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE IN EAST 10TH ST.—Rent moderate; large line first-class customers; sold in consequence of death; immediate possession. Address K. C., Box. No. 260 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, N. 1,257 BROADWAY.

$10,000 WANTED FOR THE FURTHER development of a valuable silver-mining property, for which good security will be given and a liberal interest paid, or an optional interest would be given, that promises very large returns. Address A. B. C., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A PERSON OF TOTAL abstinence principles and teachable disposition, having $1,000 to $5,000 to invest in an extensive publishing business, with prospect of becoming general manager. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, N. Y.

A FIRST-CLASS LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE in one of the principal avenues in the City. Apply to JOHN MADISON, No. 20 Burling slip. No agents need apply.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—Poultry, game, fruit and vegetable stand, No. 29 Tompkins Market; will bear investigation.
W. L. PRATT.

REWARDS.

I OFFER A LIBERAL REWARD FOR THE return of any of the following articles lately stolen from my house, or for such information as may lead to the conviction of the thief: Lady's gold watch "Bourgu'n," marked "L. S.," gold chain, Japanese charms, gold locket marked "L. S." gold glove-buttoner marked "Lilie, from Gussie," gold ring, onyx and pearl brooch, gold pencil-case. E. H. MOERAN, No. 106 Broadway.

ELECTIONS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for officers and committees of this institute will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock, and closed at 8 o'clock P. M.
ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
CHARLES MCK. LEOSER. Recording Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the petition of STEPHEN F. BEEKMAN for an order that two certain mortgages be discharged of record.—At a Special Term of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, held at the Courthouse, New-York City, on the 26th day of December, 1874, present, Hon. John Sedgwick, Justice.—A petition having been presented to this court by Stephen F. Beekman praying for an order that a mortgage made by said Beekman to Thomas Connell to secure the payment of one thousand dollars and interest thereon, dated Sept. 1, 1846, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the second day of September, 1846, in Liber 299, at page 91, and assigned to John Barr, of Bermuda, by an instrument in writing dated April 1, 1847, and recorded in the office of the said Register on the 5th day of April, 1847, in Liber 302, page 66; and another mortgage dated November 30, 1846, made by said Beekman to secure said one thousand dollars to said Thomas Connell, and recorded in the office of said Register on the 9th day of December, 1846, in Liber 298, at page 450, and assigned to said Barr by said instrument of assignment before mentioned, and said mortgages being upon premises situated in the City of New-York. Now, on motion of LeRoy S. Gove, counsel for said Stephen F. Beekman, it is ordered that all persons interested show cause at a special term of this court, to be held at the Courthouse, New-York City, on the third Monday of February, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., why the mortgages before named should not be discharged of record, and an order of this court made to that effect. It is further ordered that this order be published in the *Daily Register* and *New-York Times* once a week for the period of six weeks, and a copy mailed, postage paid, to Thos. D. Middleton, executor, and William S. Barr, Bermuda, and to Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Mardall, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Clegg, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Agg, care of Major Stephen Lawson, Winchester, England.
ja6-law6wW*

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID TORRENS, Plaintiff, against S. W. NASH, Defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—Non-resident.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 194 Broadway, New-York City, within two days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and thirty-one 30-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 27th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the cost of this action.—Dated December 7, 1874.
DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON,
d23-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York.—JAN. 5, 1875.
DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON,
j6-law6wW Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ALPS… Feb. 5.
ANDES… Feb. 23.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
CLARIBEL… Feb. 13.
ATLAS… March 4.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS Thursday, Feb. 11.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 23.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and other groves. MARTIN & KOSKELL, No. 111 South st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
JAVA……WED., Feb. 3 ABYSSINIA..WED., Feb. 27
CUBA……WED., Feb. 10 PARTHIA…WED., Feb. 24
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1875.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC……SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC……SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
BELGIC……SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC……SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ……Saturday, Feb. 6
PEREIRE, DANRE……Saturday, Feb. 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125…Second Cabin, $75…Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD……Feb. 2, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN……Feb. 16, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain…Sat., Feb. 6, 3 P. M. Italy…Sat., Feb. 20, 3 P. M.
Erin, Sat. Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M. The Queen..Feb. 27, 10 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE……Thursday, Feb. 11, 9:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF LONDON……Saturday, Feb. 6 at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL……Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER……Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN……Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK……Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $80, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA……Wednesday, Feb. 3
STATE OF NEVADA……Wednesday, Feb. 24
STATE OF INDIANA……Wednesday, March 10
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Feb. 9.
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Feb. 16.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New York.
Vaderland, Feb. 6 | Switzerland, Feb. 26
Nederland, March 10 |
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New York.
Nederland, Feb. 14 |
Vaderland, March 10 | Switzerland, Feb. 2
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60
Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v OTERENDORP, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HANSA Capt. F. KLUG KIST, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin……$100 gold.
Second cabin……60 gold.
Steerage……24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SEMI-WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 6.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

Change of Schedule—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M. as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK……Thursday, Feb. 4
CITY OF MEXICO……Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new)……Thursday, Feb. 18
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO……Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF HAVANA……Tuesday, March 9
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 20 and March 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

$50, $100, $200, $500

INVESTED IN STOCK PRIVILEGES
often leads to many thousands of dollars profit. Comprehensive explanatory circular, containing detailed statements and price lists, mailed free on application to
ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital	$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up	7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON,
WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BOND-HOLDERS.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company adopted the following resolution on the 5th of January instant:

Whereas, This company has applied to Congress for aid to complete its road by a Government guarantee of interest on its bonds hereafter to be issued, and whereas, it is desirable that the holders of this company's first mortgage bonds should meet for conference and action concerning their interests generally, and especially in relation to any action Congress may take on the company's application now pending before it; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary call a meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, to be held in its office, in New-York City, on the 18th day of March next, at noon, to take action in the premises.

Pursuant to the above resolution, the holders of the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are requested to meet at its office, No. 23 5th av., New-York City, at noon of the 18th day of March, 1875.
SAMUEL WILKESON,
Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 7 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1875.
NOTICE.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until Monday, Feb. 8, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., for all or any part of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($500,000,) of the first mortgage convertible 7 per cent. Bonds of this company, in sums of $1,000 or any multiple thereof.
Terms of payment—5 per cent. of the amount bid to company proposals, for which certified checks may be inclosed, which will be returned to bidders Feb. 8, unless the bid is accepted; 20 per cent. Feb. 15; 25 per cent. March 1; 25 per cent. March 15; and the remaining 25 per cent. April 1 next.
The company reserve the right to accept such bids as it deems for its best interest.
For further information apply at this office.
M. COURTRIGHT, President.

GWYNNE & DAY,
(ESTABLISHED 1854,)
BANKERS,
NO. 16 WALL ST.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
DEALERS IN
NEW YORK STATE STOCKS, MISSOURI STATE SIXES,
and other desirable investment securities.

UNMATURED STATE BONDS.
STATE OF MICHIGAN.
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Mich., Jan. 29, 1875.
Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, approved Jan. 29, 1875, I hereby invite proposals for the sale of any unmatured bonds of this State, to be addressed to me at the City of Lansing, at any time prior to the 20th of February, 1875. All proposals must state the amount of the bonds for sale, the price asked for the same, and contain a full description of the dates when due, and the issue to which they respectively belong. WM. B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 20 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1875.
HOLDERS OF SCRIP ISSUED BY THE Mississippi Central Railroad Company, signed P. R. Leigh, agent, are hereby notified that the interest on said scrip will be paid by this company on presentation of the certificates at their office, on and after the 1st day of February proximo. J. M. C. RODNEY,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.
On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.
IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the stockholders, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 6th inst., and remain so until the 18th inst.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

WANTED.
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
First Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1875.
LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD
First Mortgage, due July 1, 1875.
WARREN RAILROAD
First Mortgage, due Aug. 1, 1875.
OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE
First Mortgage, due July 1, 1875.
By WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, No. 40 Wall st.

OFFICE OF
THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO
NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST.
At the request of a majority of the stockholders of this company the annual meeting called for Monday, Feb. 1, has been postponed until noon of THURSDAY, the 4th of February.
By order of the Board. A. HEGEWISCH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating the following United States Treasury Bonds, issued under act of Congress of March 3, 1863, loan of 1881, viz.: Letter B, November, No. 10,892 to No. 10,897 inclusive, for the sum of $1,000 each, issued in the name of Richmond County Mutual Insurance Company, being the property of, and which have been stolen from the office of said company.
REUBEN LORD, President,
Richmond County Mutual Insurance Company.
Dated RICHMOND, Staten Island, Feb. 1, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF FIVE DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. H. J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Great Western Railroad of 1859, and of the Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Company, are requested to send their address to G. G. HAVEN & CO., No. 17 Wall st., with a view of concerting measures for the protection of their interests.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING FIVE COUPONS OF LONG DOCK COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 2,700, 28, 2,101, 2,693, 1,927, representing $35 each, payable Dec. 1, 1874; payment has been stopped. The finder will please leave them at F. A. REICHARD'S, No. 15 Platt st.

SUITS OF ALL KINDS PROSECUTED, AND collections made by an experienced and reputable attorney, without charge unless successful; excellent references from clients. Address LAWYER, Post Office Box No. 2,432.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

CITY OF VICKSBURG BONDS.
Holders of the bonds of the City of Vicksburg, upon which default of interest was made on 1st January last, will please communicate as early as practicable with
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., Bankers,
No. 40 Wall st.

ESTATE AND TRUST MONEY TO LOAN on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit, without bonus, on New-York City property. Also money to purchase first and second mortgages.
E. C. STERLING, No. 150 Broadway.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD,
TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS.
Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

N. Y. MUTUAL GAS; GREAT WEST'N INS.; FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH; NATIONAL TRUST, AND CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN R. R. STOCKS, Bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.
First Consolidated Seven Per Cent.
MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed principal and interest (by special indorsement) by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, for sale.
For further particulars apply to
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, next.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 16th inst., and remain closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DE-clared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 23 to Feb. 1, 1875. By order.
WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, 8th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 9th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Feb. proximo., till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

GEO. A. JARVIS, Pres't. ARTHUR H. WALTON, Sec'y.
OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent, (free from tax,) payable on and after Wednesday, the 10th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAYNES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner 6th av. and 12th st.
Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.
Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,707.—In the matter of JAY COOKE, William G. Moorhead, Harris C. Fahnestock, Henry D. Cooke, Pitt Cooke, George C. Thomas, James A. Garland, and Jay Cooke, Jr., trading as JAY COOKE & CO., bankrupts.—The said bankrupts having, under the act of Congress of 2d March, 1867, filed their petition for a discharge from all their debts provable under the said act, and for a certificate thereof, it is ordered that a meeting of creditors be held on the eleventh day of February, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M., before the Register, Joseph Mason, Esquire, at the United States District Court-rooms, No. 435 Library street, Philadelphia, to be continued by adjournments, if necessary, when and where the examination of the said bankrupts will be finished; and that the Register certify to the court whether the said bankrupts have in all things conformed to their duty under the said act, and if not, in what respects; which certificate, and the said examination, when closed, with all other papers relating to the case, will be filed by the Register in the Clerk's Office. It is further ordered, that a hearing be had upon said petition for discharge and certificate, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of February, 1875, before the said court, at Philadelphia, at ten o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Witness the honorable John Cadwalader, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1875.
[Seal.] G. R. FOX, Clerk.
Attest: J. MASON, Register. ja27-law3wW

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the petition of ERNEST ZEIDLER, for himself, and against HENRY CLEWS as copartners under the firm name of HENRY CLEWS & COMPANY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Henry Clews and Ernest Zeidler, and the copartnership firm of Henry Clews & Company, of the City and County of New-York, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of said Zeidler, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3rd day of March, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal.—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of January, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES M. NICHOLS, Junior, and THOMAS G. NICHOLS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; and that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the twentieth day of February, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE ROSS and L. JAQUELIN SMITH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Theodore Ross and L. Jaquelin Smith, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL M. BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel M. Brown, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1875.
ja27-law3wW* JOHN W. SMITH, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.:—At Newark, on the 25th day of January, A. D., 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FREDERICK KAUFMANN and PETER HAUCK, of Harrison, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
ja27-law3wW* No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASTOR HOUSE, ASTOR HOUSE, ASTOR HOUSE.
The entire furniture and effects of this well-known Hotel, comprising over 400 rooms. Also all the table and bed linen, and the entire furniture of the café and restaurant, together with their valuable stock of Brandies, Wines, &c., and everything appertaining to a first-class hotel, by Edward Schenck, commencing on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing (daily until 2 o'clock P. M.) each day until the entire effects are sold. The furniture and bedding are first-class and in fine order, having been refurnished in the last two years. Purchasers must remove their goods after each day's sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their auction-room, No. 139 Church st., on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 10:30 o'clock, the stock of Hosiery and Dry Goods belonging to the estate of Messrs. HELLER BROS.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
By order of BERNARD MAGUIRE, Deputy Sheriff.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1875.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.